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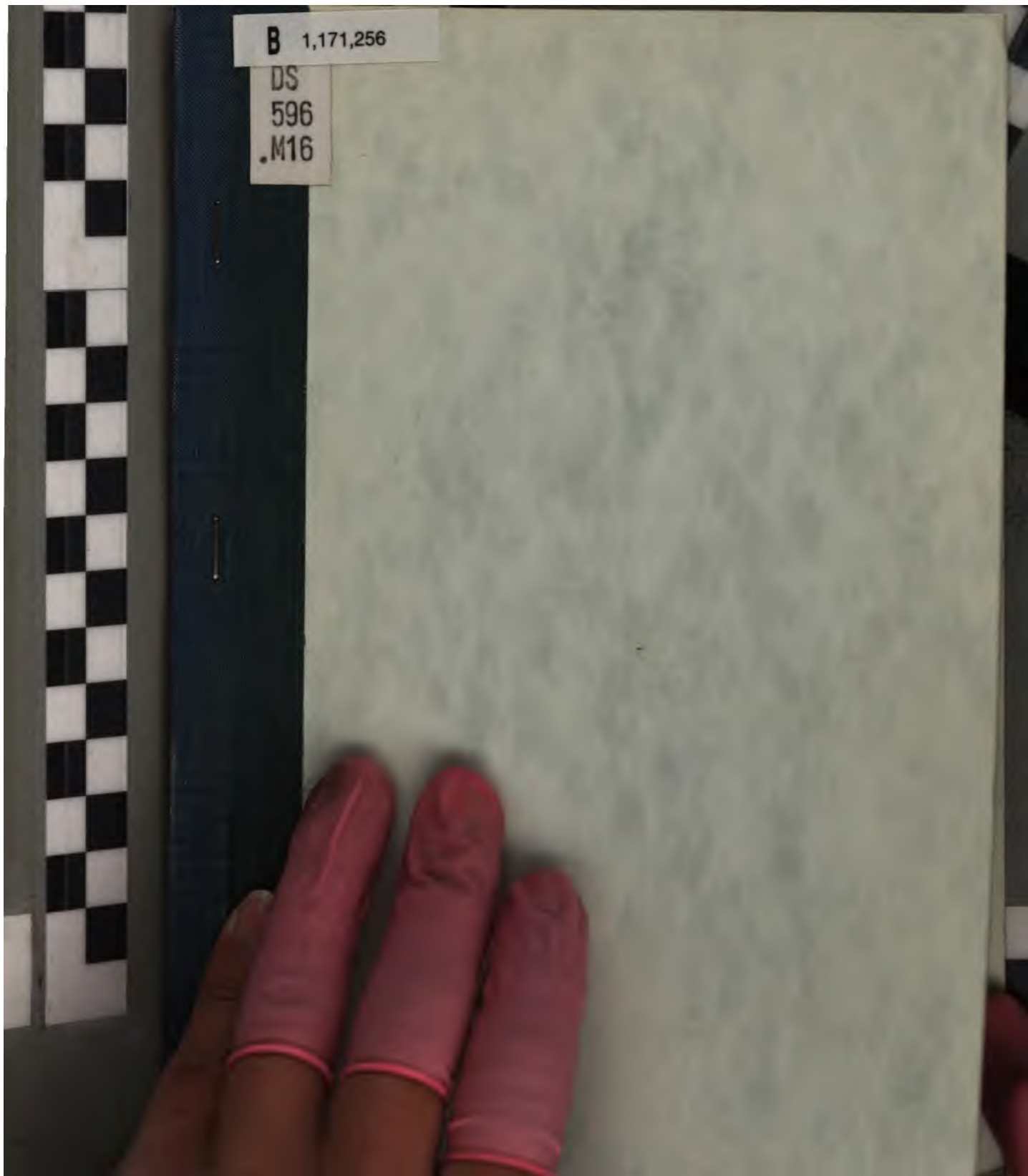
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AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY,

BEING A HISTORY CONCERNING THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND THE BRITISH PRO-
TECTED STATES OF THE MALAY PENINSULA,

BY

Farquhar Matheson McLarty,

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Member of the Penang Chamber of Commerce, &c.

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PREFACE.

THE following pages are published in accordance with the wishes of a large number of the leading Europeans and Chinese resident in the Colony.

The letters addressed to the Resident Councillor of Penang and to Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P. (one of which, together with the figures, constitute "The Proofs") were drawn by me, at the request of the Chinese leaders, in support of the prayer for a Royal Commission of enquiry. The figures were taken from the Blue Books and Official Reports, by clerks acting under my instructions but employed by the Chinese leaders. The whole was of necessity hurriedly got together, and, in consequence, deals much less comprehensively with affairs in the Native States than the importance of these affairs would justify. In respect to claims, the basis least favourable to Penang was adopted, for the double reason that it is absolutely indisputable, and though the minor ground of complaint, yet more than sufficient justification of the Chinese and European demand for a Royal Commission. As to the figures brought out (startling though they be), they give but a faint idea of the inequitable character of the treatment complained of, because there is no evidence of any considerable sum of money having been spent on Penang by the Government in the period between the transfer of the Colony and the year 1875, while there is undeniable proof that very large sums were spent on Singapore, but as I was not able to lay hands on the official records for the period in question, this further exposure remains as a duty for those who shall conduct the required enquiry.

If the whole mass of grievances could be stated by one individual, there would be no need for a Commission of enquiry, but because of the *enormous* number of remediable afflictions, it is advisable to take evidence from all classes in all of the Settlements and in the Protected States, and it is for that reason that an enquiry is demanded. It is desired in the form of a Royal Commission, because everyone in the Colony who is fitted to sit on a Commission of enquiry is interested in the vital questions at issue, and because, in vital questions of State *Statesmen are the only fit Judges*.

As the demand proceeds from Penang it is not only natural that Penang grievances should be specially mentioned, but it is *necessary*, because if she did not shew a clear knowledge of her own grievances she could not expect that her appeal for general

reform would carry weight. The Penang grievances however—grave as they undoubtedly are—form comparatively only a little part of the whole, and the objects aimed at would, if realized, save not merely Penang but the Colony; for although the former is *immediately* threatened by the wrong policy, inequitable treatment, and want of representation complained of, it can be seen that a continuance of these evils would lead to the decay and ultimate extinction of the trade of all the other Settlements, and that of the States as well.

The *objects* are stated in the Petition, but some of them are made more clear in the Introduction, which also states the position generally, and the circumstances that led up to the demand for enquiry.

As the reading of a 17 years record of hard facts in one long chapter would be a heavy strain on some, I have, in sending the MSS. to the press, given names to certain parts, and it is hoped that this partial division, together with the arrangement adopted in the "Index to Contents," will facilitate reference to important features of questions that are of vital importance to all whose future prospects are bound up with those of the Colony; but the readers who wish to *understand* the position must read "the Proofs" as *one* unbroken statement, because the facts bear on each other in so many different ways, that to consider them separately would be like examining a detached brick, with a view to discovering the character of the house from which it had been separated.

I am sorry to have to warn evangelists against reading this record of truth: it would only spoil their tempers, and put all thought of prayer out of their heads. Lovers of fiction would equally waste time in reading the book, for it is a stern tale of truth, which, though teeming with exciting records of "blundering and plundering," has neither heroine nor hero in it. It was written for thinking laymen who have in their hearts the Anglo-Saxon love of justice, and that life saving courage which can neither be disarmed by the antagonism or favours of men, nor lured into inaction by the fascinations of "the fair."

PENANG, 6th November, 1893.

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Sums spent on Singapore River and Harbour	\$1,260,758
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Sums spent on facilities for the trade of Penang	14,063
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AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY.

INTRODUCTION.

FOR the information of those who may not know, it may be stated that what is *officially* styled "The Colony of the Straits Settlements" includes only five places, viz.:—Penang, founded 1786; Province Wellesley, founded 1800; Singapore, founded 1819; Malacca, ceded by Holland 1824; Dindings,* ceded by the Sultan of Perak 1826.

What however *really* constitutes "The Colony," are those parts of the Malay Peninsula which include the five Protected States, together with Province Wellesley, Dindings, Malacca, and the two shipping ports, viz., the Islands of Singapore and Penang. The latter is separated from the Peninsula only by its harbour, which is equally *the* harbour of the Peninsula, for it is incomparably the best harbour along its whole coast line. The territory of His Highness the Sultan of Johore stands between Singapore and the tail end of the States, yet Singapore regards itself as *the Colony*, and argues for the centralization of the trade of a future great country in the Island so separated from its tail. When, however, the altered conditions of the surroundings of the two Chief Settlements (Penang and Singapore) are recognised—as inevitably they must be, there will no longer be conflicting interests, because although the principal seat of Government will *necessarily* be situated centrally instead of in its present *far off* locality, yet that will cause no heartburnings even in Singapore, for trade will then develop so rapidly and so extensively that general satisfaction will result.

* Cession confirmed in the Pangkor treaty of 1874. Placed under the superintendence of Captain Lloyd 1887. Taken under Singapore administration 1886. Thrown back at Penang 1889, after the failure of the attempt to make Dindings a rival to the natural port of the Peninsula.

The Protected States came under the beneficial influence of English guidance through the action of Governor Sir Andrew Clarke, who in 1874 took steps that led to the stationing of British Residents in the States of Perak, Selangor and Sungei Ujong "to advise their Rulers respecting the collection of revenue and general expenditure," and since that time the small States forming the Negri Sembilan and the State of Pahang have similarly come under British guidance and protection.

Supreme authority in the States is said to be vested in State Councils, consisting of the Native Chiefs, their trusted headmen, and the principal British officials, but the Residents are directly under the Governor of "The Straits Settlements," and in each State under the Resident there is a staff of British officials, who carry on the administration in accordance with official views. The natives are friendly, and the chiefs (being infinitely richer and safer than they could be by any effort of their own) are pleased with the British rule—as they may well be—but the born and naturalised British subjects are not pleased, and it is not merely the public view that differs from the official view, but officials differ one from the other.

A great part of the Peninsula is rich in mineral wealth, of enormous agricultural capacity, and has (considered in conjunction with the harbour capacity of Penang) all of the natural characteristics that are required to make a great colony. Yet there is a great want. It is felt that numerous and important changes are needed to encourage the introduction of capital, without which substantial progress is impossible, but that with the needed reform the Colony (for the States are separated from it only in name) will become one of the richest under the British Crown. The States have been hampered in many ways: first of all because, being new to the ways of civilization, it was necessary to feel the way; next, by too many duties being thrown on one individual, namely, the Governor; and again by His Excellency's need of advice from mercantile men, while there exists no body combining among its members the diversity of interests that ensures the representation of all sides of important questions.

The first difficulty has been surmounted, the way has been felt, and *the States are now ripe for the introduction of a code of laws based on the experience of the past, and having regard to the known necessities of the future*, and the settlement of this very important question

alone requires the presence of a Commission composed of men who have no local interests and are free from bias. There are, however, many other questions that cannot be settled satisfactorily under the existing conditions. There are vital questions between the masses and the monopolists of Singapore, others between these monopolists and the unanimous community of Penang; there are questions of administration between the highest officials, and questions between the people and the Government, *none of which can be finally settled until representation is no longer a mere theory.* The questions at issue do not come within the province of the legal Justices, and cannot be judged fairly except by Statesmen sitting as a Commission and taking the whole evidence on all sides.

As to the shipping ports, they are both situated conveniently for vessels bound to and from Europe, China, Japan, &c., but in respect to trade between the Colony and British India, Burmah, &c., Penang is nearer by about 400 miles, and (having regard to the future) better, because of its central situation. In respect to local trade Penang's situation and the perfect shelter of her harbour makes her the *natural* port of transhipment for the trade of Perak, Selangor and Pahang, all that is wanting being a few miles of railway. Singapore is suited for that of Sungei Ujong and Negri Sembilan, and is also suitably situated for trade with Manila, Java, and one side of Siam. On the other hand, Penang is the natural shipping centre for the trade of Sumatra, Acheen and the Northern States belonging or tributary to Siam, and when it is remembered that the imports and exports of all these places, together with those of the States adjacent to Penang *must* be carried to a convenient and suitable centre for transhipment, and that *Penang is the only centre embodying these conditions*, the great future there is for the Settlement becomes apparent—a future which she cannot miss except by a continuance of the policy which has no analogy to anything hitherto known. The policy, it is true, would block Penang (and so far cheer Singapore), but it would also retard the development of the Native States, and *that* would not help Singapore. She cannot develop the Peninsula, and if she could get it to a stage representing a tenth part of its capabilities, she could not *economically* accommodate the trade that would result, besides, even if she could do all the work, there is no just reason why the Government should help her to do so by *excluding Penang, to the ruin of her property-holders and the neglect of Imperial interests.*

So far as agricultural development is concerned, there is at present what may fairly be termed general stagnation in a country which (worked on broad minded views) could feed millions of people, and profitably employ tens of millions sterling, for all parts of the world require what the Native States have been proved capable of producing. As to workers; *the world is full of men who want work*. It is almost equally *full of capital seeking safe investment*. Nor is the stagnation due to a want of power to throw the States open to investors, for all the Residents invite them to come, but it is due partly to the non-existence of a policy conceived on broad lines that would justly recognise the utility of each part of the Colony, and partly to the absence of laws that would give investors the sense of security that justifies large outlay.

In fact there can be no certain improvement until the present and possible future conflicting opinions of high officials are rendered harmless, by one code of sound laws, and a well considered liberal policy, "firmly laid down and persistently followed." Then development will be rapid and continuous, because though "men may come and men may go," those who come will know what to do and what to expect, and although at present most of the officials think differently, such certain laws would relieve them of care, and reduce the labour of administration to what it should be; whereas, a continuance of the existing conditions would multiply their autocratic functions without providing "the hand rails" that even Emperors find *necessary for their own peace of mind and the good of the countries they govern*.

Many in the Colony argue for the annexation of the States, believing that to be the short way to the representative form of Government desired by all who are anxious to see general prosperity. Then there are those who argue against annexation, because they do not see the utility of Government on broad views; but there is a third section (and it forms the great majority) which believes that all the disagreeable details of annexation would be avoided, and all its advantages obtained, by a mid course. That section includes among its numbers all races and all classes in the Colony, and while (because of the varying nature of the interests of each class) there are various shades of opinion in respect to detail, the great majority agree in one main opinion, which may be defined as follows:—*That proposed annexation would present uncertainties to the minds of Native*

Chiefs, to the British public and to the Imperial Government, such as would probably require years of consideration and debate before any satisfactory conclusion could be arrived at ; and furthermore, that the desirable extension of the system of protection, and the introduction of modern views of government into other States that would be greatly benefitted by these elements of civilization and riches, might be checked by the annexation of the Protected States, and that, in order to obtain the reform which the whole unofficial section of the Colony desires, annexation is not necessary ; because the Government of the States being already in the hands of the British, whose power is practically absolute, the only question to be answered is, whether the future prosperity of the country would be best secured under the government of officials pure and simple, or by a blend of the whole of the elements that have collectively made the prosperity of every country which has from jungle developed into greatness.

As there can be but one truthful answer to the question, there should be no hesitation in taking the maximum good out of British rulers, and, put briefly, that means *the adoption of laws clear, suitable, and applicable throughout, together with a broad policy and an efficient liberal form of representation.*

As to representation, its want is felt not merely in the States, but in every part of the Colony, Singapore not excepted, for even there only certain interests receive attention, and these are absurdly over-represented.

As to Penang, she suffers not merely from *the stagnation that is caused by a want of confidence*, but in every conceivable way in which she can suffer, excepting perhaps epidemic ; for exemption from which, Heaven and the Municipal authorities are alone to be thanked. Her harbour being one of the finest in the world, Penang would, through it, if not handicapped, get a fair share of the trade that does exist ; but she is not represented except theoretically. Her revenues have been unfairly drawn from her and spent on the development of other places, while money was required for her own preservation. She has been hampered seriously, and generally treated as a place unworthy of preservation, while in point of fact anyone who is not wilfully blind can see that she is *the natural centre of the trade of the Colony*. This however (under the existing system of representation) is her misfortune, because the unreasoning fear that unless these natural advantages are neutralized, Singa-

pore will be entirely wiped out, has led her Legislative Council members (who have "had matters all their own way") to shelve Penang's just demands, and spend her money otherwise than in her interests.

The settlers representing Penang investments, amounting to something over fifty millions of dollars, *have long felt the pressure, and have from year to year appealed and protested, but without obtaining any satisfaction*, and observing at length that it was useless to appeal to the local Government in Singapore, the people felt that there could be no remedy except through the Secretary of State; but before any decisive course of action was determined on, Singaporean tactics began to operate with the aim of *perpetuating* the policy, and that settled Penang's course of action.

His Excellency the Governor had been used to the policy in different capacities for about thirteen years, and it was during his term of office as Governor that it had become accentuated; so that a Petition praying for his continuance in office *necessarily meant a desire for a continuance of the policy*. Foreseeing this the Singaporean leaders (who pride themselves on their parochial tactics) induced their Chinese friends to get up a petition. It seemed "an artless thing" when viewed without the light striking on it, but when held under the light it was seen through. Under the cover of a compliment to the Governor it meant: "We do not mention the policy, the system of administration, representation, nor any one of the numerous important matters that are ruled by the Governor with the consent of the Secretary of State, but inasmuch as we ask Your Lordship to renew the term of office of the administrator who believes in *things as they are*, it goes without saying that *we want no change in any of these things*."

The Singapore-born petition was to be a Chinese expression of *public opinion* with the Europeans looking on approvingly, but the trick was *a little too much for the Penang Chinese*, and (excepting about 300 of the friends of the Opium Farmers, who can hardly be called independent of the Government) they rejected that petition, and resolved to carry the war into the enemy's camp by applying to the Secretary of State for a Royal Commission of Enquiry. *The entire community was with the Penang Chinese in the object*, but the Governor's Penang friends (led by Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, President of the Municipal Commis-

sioners and lately the Penang Member of the Legislative Council), with the view of ultimately agreeing on a statement of the case such as would not hurt the feelings of any one, managed so as to give His Excellency and the Legislative Council an opportunity of joining in the request; but the considerably put and well meant request was not appreciated. Incapable of comprehending that an outraged community *could* content itself with a mild request, if it really had the knowledge that would enable it to ram home its demand by proofs incontrovertible, the Council, or rather the Singapore section of it (and that means practically the whole so far as power is concerned) misjudged the deeply and *widely felt need of reform*. The Colonial Secretary lost his memory, while the Colonial Engineer and the leader of the unofficials lost their heads. They interpreted an act of kindness as one of impotence, snapped at the hand that was stretched out to save them, and to years of neglect they added wanton insult, borne up tottering by a shew of fanciful figures and a series of absurd assertions.

The Penang members voted for the motion, and (excepting His Excellency Sir Charles Warren) the Singapore members voted solidly against it, unmindful of the fact that the solidity of their groundless vote was *one of the strongest possible proofs of the justice of Penang's complaints* resting as they *professedly* did, on wrongs due to "the want of representation" *which the Singapore vote proved*. Now, who made the mistake? Was it the Governor's Penang friends, who honestly believed that His Excellency and the Council would join in the request for an impartial tribunal; was it the great majority of Penang who, while differing from their conservative friends in that belief, joined in their action, foreseeing that even a *Singapore adverse vote would render the primary cause of the evils undeniable*; or, was it the Singaporeans who, representing only a small section of a community of 185,000 people, *endeavoured to block the appointment of impartial judges in a grave dispute*, by unblushingly using a voting power of nearly four to one of the Penang members, representing 225,000 people, and with this additional difference, that whereas the Singapore vote did *not* represent the general public of Singapore, *the Penang vote represented a perfectly unanimous public*.

The Singapore political geniuses of course did not mean to prove the justice of Penang's complaint of the want of representation; but they had been presented with the alternative of

admitting the fact by voting with the Penang members, or proving it by voting against them, and with the peculiarity of judgment that has characterised their career, they elected to prove the case which they protested against.

It may seem *incredible that they did protest*, but it is none the less true ; the reader, however, will be further astonished by the *officially recorded facts* collated and reproduced in "The Proofs," which will be found in the pages following those on which the preliminary letters are reprinted.



THE LATEST TESTIMONY OF THE RESIDENT OF PERAK.

AFTER the foregoing was in print, a high authority on Native States matters—no less a personage than MR. FRANK ATHELSTANE SWETTENHAM, C. M. G., presently Resident of Perak, formerly Resident of Selangor, one of the best informed and one of the most accomplished members of the Civil Service to be found in these parts—published a series of articles in the *Straits Times* "About Perak," supporting the demand for a Royal Commission of enquiry.

Mr. Swettenham's evidence is valuable, not merely because he is well informed on official matters, but especially valuable because *he did not intend to argue for such a Commission*. So that he stands forth as one quite free from partisanship in the movement for enquiry, which however, he supports in the following terms: "What has been said in earlier chapters proves that the administration of Perak and the other states under British Protection has been strikingly successful. But can it continue on the same lines? *That is the question for the immediate future.*

"The natural enquiry is 'why not let well alone?' and the answer is given in a previous chapter. The States have outgrown their long clothes. There are now too many valuable interests at stake, too many Europeans, too large an official service, too many important legal questions to decide, too many different industries, and too many laws required to protect or control too large a population for all these matters to be left practically in the hands of one man, even when that one man's authority is limited to the State of Perak with the Governor of the Straits Settlements behind him, and then, even supposing that all this were for the best, what is the position of Resident after all? In the face of existing instructions it would be difficult to define" * * * Perak is in danger of shipwreck on the rock of personal authority."

Is not this testimony in favour of the appointment of a Commission of enquiry composed of British Statesmen? And if not, what is to take the place of the *self-condemned* "personal authority"? Is the required solution to be left to a commission of Malays, whose utter powerlessness Mr. Swettenham proves in the following statement: "The Resident who, in his capacity of adviser to the Sultan, of actual head of the executive and sole

"means of communication with the Governor, *possesses a power probably without parallel.*" * * * "It may safely be affirmed that whilst the power for good is immense, the power for mistakes, for extravagance, for favouritism, or for what can be described as 'bullying' is greater than should be placed in any single hand. This is the real flaw, and it would be possible to shew that the danger is far from imaginary."

Since therefore a commission of Malays *cannot* come to the rescue, is it to be left to officials (whom Mr. Swettenham admits to be already overburdened with power and responsibility) to solve the problem of the required new constitution? And if not, to whom then? To a select party of Singapore unofficials who regard their little outlying island as the centre of the earth? No, not even to the unanimous public of Penang—the port of the *Peninsula*. The work of creating the new constitution, which Mr. Swettenham follows Penang in asking for, is *work for the British Cabinet*, and therefore it is for that Cabinet to make the necessary preliminary enquiries through statesmen of its own appointment, who have no personal interest in the issue, and whose highest object is the best interests of the Empire which they live to serve. This fact may or may not have been apparent to Mr. Swettenham when he "re-discovered" what Penang had placed before the Secretary of State six months before, but however that may be, he cannot, and probably has no wish to get beyond his own statements, so that we have him, voluntarily or involuntarily, a convert to the Penang view, if not an independent discoverer of the same truth.

THE HON'BLE D. COMRIE'S MOTION

AND

THE PENANG MEETING.

WHEN public opinion had reached the point of exasperation, the Chief of the Municipality (J. Y. Kennedy, J. P., &c.) the leader of the Bar (F. J. C. Ross, Acting Solicitor-General), and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (A. G. Wright, J. P., &c.), waited on the Hon'ble D. Comrie, with a view to have the question brought before the Legislative Council in a form that would meet the approval of even the most sensitive admirer of His Excellency the Governor, who it was believed would, together with his following in the Council, support the appeal for a Royal Commission, and Mr. Comrie (agreeing with the views of the three gentlemen) forwarded notice of the following motion which he proposed to bring up at the next Meeting of Council:—"That His Excellency the Governor be requested to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission (consisting of Commissioners unconnected with the Colony of the Straits Settlements) to enquire into the relations between the various Settlements forming this Colony, and the disposal of their respective revenues."

The step taken was announced the same day in the newspapers, and an advertisement calling a public meeting, to be held a fortnight later to support the motion, appeared in each issue of the daily paper, with a view on the one hand to give heated public opinion time to cool down, and on the other to give every one who might be opposed to the motion ample time to bring forward reasons against it. It turned out, however, that although the majority of the public would have preferred an appeal *direct* to His Lordship the Secretary of State, no one, except the Hon'ble J. M. Vermont, opposed the motion, while it was supported by many who were in favour of the alternative form of appeal.

The aim of the Committee (composed principally of the Governor's friends) was to avoid details, (as these in point would be sure to hurt the feelings of the Singapore Members of Council) and that

aim was rigidly adhered to, as will be seen from the report of the speeches. As to Mr. Vermont's opposition to the motion and want of reason for his attitude, these features simply brought out more prominently the unanimity of public opinion, and the reasonableness of the demand. The following report of the meeting is reprinted from the *Pinang Gazette* of 22nd February, 1893:—

THE MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

The largest meeting held in Penang for many years met in the Town Hall yesterday, in support of the motion of which Mr. Comrie gave notice.

Mr. Clutton moved that Mr. A. G. Wright take the chair, and this was seconded by Mr. Presgrave.

The Chairman, in opening proceedings said he thought that the size of the present meeting was very satisfactory, shewing as it did the general interest taken by the public in this important question. The meeting was called for the purpose of supporting the Hon. D. Comrie in the motion of which he had given notice for the coming meeting of Council. (*Hear, hear.*) The motion might be termed a strong one, embracing as it did such very wide issues, but inasmuch as a dangerous disease would not yield to mild measures but called for a sharp remedy, so the present state of Penang required vigorous action if we wished to effect an improvement. At one time Penang was the chief point in the Settlement and the seat of Government, but the rapid advance of Singapore, aided as it is by an almost unique geographical position, speedily advanced it in importance beyond its older sister, and before long it became the head of the Settlements and the seat of the Government. Much as we might regret that transfer, which naturally deprived us of numberless advantages, we could not but allow that it was a wise and proper step, and we should not, and did not complain of it. What we did complain of was the tendency, which was becoming every year more marked, to centralize the government of the whole Colony more and more in one place, (*hear, hear*) with the almost inevitable consequence that the favored centre absorbed a greater portion of the Colonial revenues, and attracted a greater share of attention generally than was right and just,—a situation which must result in detriment and loss to the remaining portions of the Colony. There was no doubt that a feeling pervaded all classes in Singapore which amounted almost to a mild contempt for Penang and all connected with it.

and Penang suffered in consequence. After pointing out that in case of necessity for retrenchment it was always Penang expenditure which was first attacked, the speaker instanced several important works which were greatly needed here, and referred as a strong point to the proportion of the military contribution with which we are debited in the Colonial accounts. He said that we are twitted from Singapore that we never know what we want and if we do we can never be unanimous in putting forward our case. He thought that would be disproved now. We were quite clear as to what we wanted. We wanted first a larger representation in the Government, (*cheers*) for, having regard to the area of this northern Settlement, its area and population, the three seats we hold, one of which is occupied by the Resident Councillor, whose appearances in Council are as rare as angel's visits, are totally inadequate to our needs. And in the second place we want to be convinced that a fair proportion of our revenue is expended on the development and for the benefit of our own Settlement. The motion of the Hon. D. Comrie was a step in the direction aimed at, and while asking the meeting to remember that it was the system and not the man that was aimed at, (*hear, hear*) he hoped that a clear and unanimous vote of approval would be carried before we separated. Differences of opinion might, and no doubt did exist in such a community on minor details, but we all aimed at the same final end, and he hoped all such little differences would be put aside and a vote taken in approbation of the motion, the unanimity of which could leave no possible doubt of our hopes and wishes. (*Applause.*)

Mr. J. Y. Kennedy addressed the meeting as follows:—
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—Before dealing with the question which this meeting has been called upon to discuss, and the motion which I am about to propose, I wish to refer to a matter more or less personal to myself. I refer to my position as President of the Municipality, and my relations with H. E. the Governor. I have been told that Mr. Comrie's request for a Royal Commission to enquire into the grievances of Penang is a direct challenge of Sir Cecil Smith's administration, equivalent to a vote of want of confidence; and that I, in my capacity of Municipal President, and being the Governor's nominee, should have taken no part in this movement, and should have held aloof from anything like agitation. I admit neither the one proposition nor the other. It is true that I am the Governor's nominee, but I am in no way a Government official. When H. E. the Governor appointed me Municipal President he put no

restrictions upon my liberty of action in public matters. He left me a perfectly free hand, and I feel certain that he never contemplated that I should be muzzled by accepting the appointment. Sir Cecil Smith is the last man in the world to tie one's hands. He likes men to speak their minds freely, and I can hardly imagine that he would wish me to remain quiet in the midst of a great public movement (*cheers*), even if my views were opposed to his, simply because I am the paid President of the Municipality and his nominee, I say, gentlemen, that he is the last man in the world to ask or expect this. With regard to the motion of which Mr. Comrie has given notice, I have only to say this, that if I thought for a moment that it implied any vote of censure on the Governor,—that its being carried would be equivalent to a vote of want of confidence, I should not be here to-day. (*Hear, hear.*) The motion is directed against a system and not against a man. Sir Cecil Smith has always treated me with great courtesy and kindness: I have received great favors from him; and I, for one, would do nothing that I thought likely to injure him. (*Hear, hear.*) I say I should not be here did I think that Mr. Comrie's motion implied any censure upon His Excellency: I should not bring forward the motion that I am about to propose; and further, I say that Sir Cecil Smith has done much to deserve the confidence of the people of Penang. His administration of the Colony has been a great one; but had he done nothing more than crush the secret societies, and fight against the military contribution, he would have earned our confidence. The man who broke the secret societies, the man who fought the grand battle of the military contribution deserves well of every man in this Settlement,—of every man in the Colony. (*Hear, hear.*) My support of Mr. Comrie's motion is not in any way influenced by antagonism to Sir Cecil Smith. It is influenced entirely by antagonism to a system that was in vogue before he came to the Colony, and which he has only carried out. Having thus, I trust, clearly defined the position, I shall now speak to the motion which I propose, and to which I ask your support. I shall read it:—

That the inhabitants of Penang and Province Wellesley in public meeting assembled, being of opinion that the policy which has for many years guided the administration of the Straits Settlements, and the system of centralization in Singapore, which is becoming accentuated year by year, are injurious to the interests of the Settlement of Penang; and being further of opinion that Penang is inadequately represented in the Legislative Council, and that a large proportion of the revenue of this Settlement is diverted for the benefit of Singapore, and to the detriment of Penang; cordially support the Hon. D. Comrie in his request for the

appointment of a Royal Commission, consisting of Commissioners unconnected with the colony of the Straits Settlements, to enquire into the relations between the various Settlements forming this Colony, and the disposal of their respective revenues.

The grievances of Penang, which are briefly stated in the motion, are, broadly speaking, four in number:—the system of administration, which includes centralization in Singapore, and which year by year is becoming more accentuated; the want of proper representation in the Legislative Council, which is partly the cause, and partly the effect; the consequent want of attention to Penang affairs; and the unfair disposal of the Settlement's revenue. No Colony that I know of has been treated like Penang. In the days of the old East India Company, and before it had a population of 50,000, it was a Presidency Government: when the population reached 100,000 it was reduced to a Resident Councillorship, and placed under its offspring—Singapore; forty years later, when the Straits Settlements were cut off from India and formed into a separate Colony, Penang was raised again to the rank of a Lieutenant-Governorship; and now, when the population has risen to nearly quarter of a million it is once more only a Resident Councillorship. Penang is unique among British Colonies in its strange transitions of fortune. Our Chairman has already referred to the centralization of which we are the victims. The blame can be put on the neck of no particular Governor,—of no particular Colonial Secretary. That the system of centralization, which was adopted years ago, should become accentuated year by year was only to be expected. The natural result of centralization is more centralization; and the centralization in Singapore of all the functions of Government, which we think detrimental to the interests of Penang, and of which we complain, is only the logical result of the system. (*Hear, hear.*) So long as Penang was under a Lieutenant-Governor, who in the Colony occupied the next position to the Governor, and who, when the Governor went on leave, became administrator of the affairs of the Colony, Penang was bound to be treated with more consideration than is necessary when the Lieutenant-Governor has given way to a Resident Councillor, and the Colonial Secretary holds the dormant commission of administrator, which the Lieutenant-Governor formerly held. It is no mere reduction in rank—that from a Lieutenant-Governorship to a Resident Councillorship. It has brought with it real grievances and real dangers. I am told—I have it on the authority of high officials—that almost every matter, however trifling, has to be referred to Singapore. (*Hear, hear.*) It was not so formerly. The Resident Councillor can

give advice, but he has little real power, and the power is becoming less every day. I say that the natural result of centralization is more centralization; and it cannot but exercise a baneful influence on the welfare of this Settlement. While decentralization is the order of the day in every other part of the British Empire, (*cheers*) the result of the system which has been adopted in this Colony has been to centralize more and more. This is not in keeping with the spirit of the age. It must be remedied. If not, this Settlement must suffer more in the future even than it has in the past. The want of proper representation, of which we also complain, is partly the result and partly the cause of this rapidly developing centralization. Far from Singapore as Penang is, with irregular communication, it is absolutely impossible for our representatives in the Legislative Council to be present constantly at meetings, or to give the affairs of this Settlement the attention they require. (*Hear, hear.*) With everything centred in Singapore it would be much the same even if there were more members. Our want of proper representation, therefore, is greatly caused by the distance from Singapore,—by the centralization of legislative functions in Singapore; and there it reacts, and the absence of our members in turn naturally increases the centralization. I say the want of proper representation is partly the cause and partly the effect of the centralization of which we complain, and that this want of representation leads naturally to a want of attention to Penang affairs. Penang has its representatives. If there is any inattention to its affairs, they are to blame; so say the Singapore people, and with apparent reason. The fact however is, gentlemen, that they cannot give the attention—they cannot be always present when Penang affairs are discussed. They are engaged in pursuits here which renders it a distinct hardship to be always going to Singapore. Attention to the affairs of the Settlement too often means neglect of their own affairs, and so, as they cannot be always present in Council, the people of Singapore think, or profess to think, that Penang should be satisfied if the Government does for Penang anything at all. The Chairman has referred to several things in which Penang, of late years, has received little consideration. I do not propose to go into any details. I would however point out that for every conspicuous want of consideration from which we suffer, and of which the public hear and complain, there are hundreds of petty pieces of neglect and inattention of which no one ever hears. (*Hear, hear.*) Gentlemen, with the centralization of everything in Singapore, it is hardly possible that it could be otherwise. (*Hear, hear.*) With our present representation it is impossible that

our affairs can receive that consideration they deserve. I blame no one for this. I have no doubt that the Singapore officials honestly do their best for the whole Colony. They do not always know our wants, however; and sometimes when they are told of them, they do not appear to believe in them, because, I suppose, our representatives are not on the spot to keep worrying about them as would be done by Singapore unofficials were Singapore affected. Yet in some respects, perhaps the most serious result of the present system is the unfair disposal of the revenues of this Settlement. (*Hear, hear.*) Some years ago I had occasion to make up a table showing the amount of revenue collected in, and the amount of money spent on Penang, during a period of ten years. I have not the figures by me, so I speak from memory, but I think the years I took were from 1881 to 1890; and the result of my investigation was this, that I made out the proportion of the surplus revenue of the Colony belonging to Penang to be something like \$1,500,000. (*Cheers.*) The figures were checked by two well known gentlemen here, who were trained accountants, so I believe they were substantially correct. Of course there were some items of expenditure which I could only deal with proportionately, but I believe that, in every instance, I dealt liberally with the other Settlements. (*Hear, hear.*) I did not, however, deal so liberally as the Singapore officials appear to do. I did not debit Penang with so large proportion of the military contribution. (*Cheers.*) Our Chairman has pointed out that Penang is debited with four-tenths: but that is not all. According to the statement appended to the Harbour Report, Penang is debited with four-tenths, Singapore with five-tenths, and Malacca, with one-tenth, but as Malacca has a deficit, its tenth is divided between Singapore and Penang, with this result—that for troops from whom we derive no benefit, troops that we are told will be removed in case of war, we are debited nearly a half of the total cost. There are perhaps 200 men here, and 1,200 in Singapore, and the Singapore authorities think 45 per cent of the cost of supporting them a fair proportion for Penang to pay. It is monstrous. I used often to wonder how the Audit Office statements, which showed Penang to have only a small surplus, or perhaps a debit balance, were made up. I have ceased to wonder. (*Laughter.*) The proportion we are debited with of the military contribution has taught me a lesson. If everything be proportioned in the same manner, I am not astonished at the result. The wonder rather is that our case is not worse than it is. (*Hear, hear.*) I have been told by a high authority in Singapore that the proportion is quite fair, because Penang is protected by Singa-

pore. The Singapore forts are supposed to protect us. Why! It would be as reasonable to say that forts built at John-o-Groats protected London, as that forts at Singapore protect Penang. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, we have a case, and a strong case for our demand for a Royal Commission. I feel certain that Mr. Comrie's request will be granted (*cheers*) and equally certain that, if granted, and a Royal Commission be appointed, the justice of our case will be fully established. (*Cheers.*) I ask for a unanimous vote in favor of my motion; because a *unanimous* vote from this large and influential meeting will go far to strengthen Mr. Comrie's hands. When we get what we want, I see a long and prosperous career for Penang. (*Cheers.*) Under great disadvantages it has grown to be a considerable port. I look forward to the time when, with fair play, the Settlement of Penang will have enormously increased in size and prosperity, and this, its capital, be a great and important city, (*cheers*) the centre of a great and flourishing country. We shall all benefit thereby, and posterity will bless Mr. Comrie for the action he has taken, and us for having backed him up to-day by a hearty and unanimous vote. (*Prolonged applause.*)

Mr. Koh Seang Tat, in seconding the motion, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in seconding the motion, not because I think it the best form of motion that could be proposed, but because it points to the principal sources of evil from which this Settlement suffers, and in that way forms a useful part of what will no doubt in due course be found to be a complete whole. It is wise in so far that it summarises that which could not be written on a thousand pages of foolscap, (*hear, hear*) and which need not be enumerated because it is so well known to the members of the Legislative Council who are asked to support it, (*hear*) and because of its utility I and the numerous Chinese residents who share my view have agreed to support the motion. In an assemblage consisting largely of the race dominant in the Colony, there may be some who consider it impolitic in the Chinese to take a prominent part in a movement affecting policy and the system of administration; but if there be any such here I would say to them, that if they consider the constitution of the British Empire, the magnitude of which is such that "the sun never sets on it," and the races of which are of all shades of opinion as they are of all shades of colour, they will, I believe, agree with me in thinking that while we are by parentage, and if you like in some degree by sympathy, Chinese; we are nevertheless as useful, as loyal, and, as honorable a race as any that lives under the protection of the British flag. (*Cheers.*) Speaking directly to my friends the Europeans of the

Settlement, with whom I have had a life-long friendship, I say your interests are our interests, and our interests are yours, (*hear*) for, while it is true that the greater part of the real property and much of the trade of the Colony is in Chinese hands, it is equally true that (excepting in some items that are produced and consumed on the spot) almost the whole of the trade of the Settlement passes through European hands. (*Hear.*) Besides, the prosperity of *all* the races is dependent on the prosperity of the place they live in, (*hear, hear*) and that being so, I would, as one of you, add my voice to the cry for relief from the injurious effects of a policy which, however right it may have been when it was first instituted, is now seen to be unsuited to the needs of the times. (*Cheers*). Mr. Kennedy has told you in effect that His Excellency the Governor is in no way responsible for the effects of the policy, but while I esteem the Governor in many ways, I will not follow Mr. Kennedy there; because I believe it to be part of the duty of an administrator to watch the effects of the policy which guides him, and to report its defects in the proper quarter, (*hear, hear*) and until I perceive proofs that His Excellency has reported against the defects, the remedy of which the motion prays for, I shall not be able to join Mr. Kennedy in his *whole* view, but I am quite open to conviction. (*Laughter*). The main point, however, is not who is to blame, but, what is the remedy, and I believe that will be found in the outcome of the labours of the Royal Commission which the motion, in effect, asks for. The Commission will deal with every grievance, (*cheers*) not merely the grievances of this Settlement alone, but every grievance under which the Colony suffers, (*cheers*) and it cannot be doubted that the spirit of justice which characterises British Ministers, will be felt to the relief of all concerned when the Commission sends in its report. For these reasons, gentlemen, I second the motion. (*Loud applause.*)

Mr. F. J. C. Ross then rose and spoke in support of the motion. He said that he cordially supported the resolution so ably proposed by Mr. Kennedy, and entirely agreed with him that the resolution was not intended as a censure on H. E., who was one of the best Governors they had ever had, (*hear*) and who had shewn himself a friend to the Colony in the determined fight he had made against the Home Government in regard to the military contribution. (*Hear, hear.*) They were attacking measures, not men. (*Hear, hear.*) They attacked the policy of the Government, not the Governor, and their support to the resolution was asked for on three grounds; namely, (1) Policy in centralizing everything in Singapore, which was

increasing yearly, was injurious to this Settlement; (2) Inadequate representation of Penang in the Legislative Council; (3) Improper diversion of Penang revenue for the benefit of Singapore. He proposed to deal with these *seriatim* and claimed, owing to a residence of 20 years, to know something of Penang's wants and grievances. He arrived here when the Colony was in its infancy and during the regime of its first Governor, Sir Harry Ord. The Chief of the Executive was the Lieut.-Governor and Chief of the Judicial was the Judge of Penang. Practically then each division of the Supreme Court was presided over by its own Chief Justice. On the retirement of Sir Wm. Hackett, the Courts Ordinance 1878 was introduced when this was all changed, but no harm however resulted from it owing to the independence of the Judges. It was however the thin end of the wedge—the first step in reducing the position of the Penang officials. The next step was a most important one when the Lieut.-Governorship was reduced to a Resident Councillorship. This was no mere change of title but it was a practical reduction. The Lieut.-Governor was formerly the second man (*cheers*); now the Resident Councillor was subordinate to the Colonial Secretary. On the Governor taking leave the Lieut.-Governor used to proceed to Singapore to administer the Government. He could and did protect the interests of Penang during the time he was in Singapore, and was able to impress the other heads of departments with his views and the wants of Penang. (*Hear*). His opinion carried weight not only with them but with the Government, while in Penang he was responsible and could deal with Penang matters. Now with the Resident Councillor this was all changed. He was of no importance and could not decide any matter himself but must refer the most trivial matters to Singapore. With the irregular means of communication, such a state of things was most prejudicial to Penang, and the evil was yearly getting worse. As for the inadequacy of representation, Penang had one official and two unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The former was seldom present, for even when a whip was wanted of the official members, the Resident Councillor of Malacca was called as being nearer, and the representation of Penang was left to unofficial members. Compare the two Settlements and it would be at once obvious that if Singapore had 5 members, Penang ought to have more than 2. He did not ask that the representation of Singapore be reduced, but that the representation of Penang be increased. (*Hear, hear*). Singapore had already the official members to look after its interests and provide for its wants, and as they were resident in the place, naturally did so.

Penang, as had already been shewn, seldom had even its official representative. (*Hear*). He might also point out that although Penang representatives had to leave their business entirely to go to Singapore, when they arrived there the meetings of Council were not held daily during the time they were there, and the convenience of the Singapore unofficials was consulted. With regard to the third point—the improper diversion of Penang revenue—Penang did not get its own revenue spent for itself but for the benefit of Singapore. (*Hear*). It was really a case of breach of trust, not criminal of course but a civil one. (*Hear, hear*). It was needless to go over the many instances already pointed out by Mr. Kennedy and by the *Pinang Gazette*. The accounts did not show what was the money spent in Penang nor what was the proportion Penang had to pay for the general expenses of the Colony. The estimates for each year seemed fair enough, but the promises made in them had not been kept, the erection of the new Court House for example. Had Singapore wanted a new Court House the building would have been put up long ago. Penang's share of the military contribution was four-tenths and half of that of Malacca. Was this the proportion made in other instances? Singapore complained of the Home Government, but if the Home Government were unjust, their conduct was monstrous and iniquitous. Singapore did get some benefit but Penang none: even the two companies would be taken away in time of war. They now asked for an enquiry and did not suppose the Government would deny their right to such. (*Cheers*). If they did, one could only infer that they feared the disclosures which would be made on such an enquiry. (*Hear*). It might be said that they were wrong but, if so, let the enquiry prove that they were, that would be a feather in the cap of Government. To make the enquiry a substantial one, it must be before an impartial court. One of the first principles a student learned was that no one should be judge in his own cause. (*Hear*). No member of the Government could therefore be a member of the Commission, and any member of the Singapore public of sufficient position had too many interests in Singapore not to be biassed. The same remark applied to Penang. (*Hear*). The only persons in the Colony who would command the confidence of any person would be the Judges, but they had other and important duties which could not be laid aside. It only therefore remained to appoint by Royal Commission persons unconnected with the Colony. (*Cheers*).

Mr. Barnett next addressed the meeting as follows:—
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I rise with pleasure to say a few

words in support of the motion (*cheers*), but only propose to deal with two points. The first is that the time for the consideration of this question has now arrived, and in proof of this I point to this large and influential meeting assembled. Next I must refer to a little ancient history. Penang was founded in 1786 by the old East Indian Company as a trading centre, and in 1819 Singapore was founded by the same Company for the benevolent purpose of destroying the trade of Malacca, then in the hands of their rivals the Dutch. Singapore flourished, and in 1837 this old trading Company of merchant adventurers removed their centre of government or management to Singapore where it remained until 1867. I would remind my hearers that this old East Indian Company colonised or settled these centres for the purpose of promoting their trade and yielding a profit to their venture. They did not profess to govern a Colony solely in the interests of the colonists. In 1867 their monopoly ceased and the whole of the Straits Settlements came directly under the Government of the Queen. We all know that the English Government have expended vast sums for the emancipation of the negro and conducted wars for the liberation of a few missionaries, but in my office I now have a map, dated 1854—the best map in existence at the present time—showing that Penang at that time is practically the Penang of the present moment, as all the chief roads and buildings are thereon indicated, and I hold that to be undeniable proof that the Government has neglected Penang ever since it came under their care, and a strong argument for a change. (*cheers*). When taken over by the British Government, Penang, Malacca and Singapore had only a population of 273,000 souls, and a revenue of \$1,300,000, whilst at the present moment, within a radius of 12 miles from where I now stand, there is a population of equal numbers and the revenue derived from them is \$1,300,000. (*Hear.*) I will next deal with my second point and try to prove to my Chinese friends their deep interest in this question. During their sojourn in Penang they have amassed great wealth, part of which has been employed in the development of the adjacent States, or in the support of the wealthy kongsees that have managed the Opium Farms from here to Hongkong. (*Hear*). Other portions of this wealth have here been invested in lands and houses, and if Penang should cease to flourish, I would remind them that this property cannot, like their ships and other wealth, be removed but must decay and become valueless. (*Hear, hear.*) The amount of this wealth may be estimated by the fact that the Municipality calculate their taxes on a yearly rental of about \$1,200,000 from property here. This does not

include Government, Municipal or charity lands. Property to yield such a return must be worth \$25,000,000. Outside the Municipality the Government estimate their rental of about \$750,000, thus the whole of their investments here in lands and houses must be from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. (*Cheers.*) Now unless my Chinese friends wish to ruin the estate they have received from their fathers, they will take every step in their power to ensure the prosperity of Penang, and thus hand down to their children a more valuable inheritance than they had themselves received. I therefore invite you to support the motion. (*Loud applause.*)

THE CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the meeting, which was carried with cheers, nearly every one standing.

This point being reached, the Hon. J. M. VERMONT rose to say that he disapproved of the manner in which the whole thing had been gone about. The Hon. gentleman was much interrupted at the commencement of his speech, and at nearly every sentence he was greeted with cries of "No." He insisted on his right to be heard, which being accorded to him without further interruption, he speedily ran himself down. When he sat down there were neither cheers nor groans, approbation nor disapprobation nor marks of anything but utter indifference to Mr. Vermont and his opinions. His speech amounted to this, that he disapproved of the manner in which things had been gone about, that the vote carried was a vote of censure on the Governor, that there must be centralization, that Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, who proposed the motion, had never made any fuss about the thing when he was in the Legislative Council, and that the proper course would be for a deputation to wait upon the Governor and state to His Excellency what had been stated at the meeting.

Dr. Brown, who was received with cheers, followed Mr. Vermont and said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to move that a copy of the resolution that has just been passed with such unanimity and enthusiasm, be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor and through him to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. I have no hesitation in saying that in the history of this Settlement, and of this Colony, there has been no movement so vitally essential to our welfare, and, indeed, to our existence as this present demand for a separate Budget. (*Cheers.*) I have no hesitation in saying that this is the most important resolution that was ever sent from Penang to Singapore. (*Hear, hear.*) We have met here to-day to accord to our representative in Council our hearty support, (*hear, hear*) but he has already a source of

strength which is even stronger than any support we can give him—that is the justice of the cause. (*Cheers.*) In girding on his armour to fight for Penang's interests, though the opposition will be strong and the enemies numerous, let him remember that "thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just." (*Loud applause.*) Gentlemen, we do not stand alone as one section of the community, or as unofficials as against officials in our demand for redress. (*Hear.*) In conversations that I have had with officials whose interests and whose life-work have centred mostly in Penang who have had every opportunity of knowing, and who do know our financial relations to Singapore, I have been struck with the unanimity of their approval of a scheme for a separate budget, (*cheers*) and this, I think, augurs well for our future. As the previous speakers have gone so fully into the arguments, I will not detain you longer than to ask one question. What is it that we demand? We do not demand separation from Singapore, we do not desire to sever our connection with the Colony of which this Island was the parent; our demand is, simply, that our own revenue shall be spent on our own Settlement, and that our own money shall be applied to developing our own resources, (*Hear, hear*). Gentlemen, is this a startling demand? Is there anything revolutionary in this request? The only thing that is startling is that successive administrations should so long have delayed redress, (*hear, hear*) should so long have refused to see that crippling an important member involves the sickness of the whole body (*Hear*). I beg to move:—

"That a copy of the resolution be sent to H. E. the Governor by the Chairman of the meeting, with the request that it be forwarded to the Secretary of State as from the inhabitants of this Settlement." (*Cheers.*)

Mr. R. A. P. Hogan said:—Gentlemen,—I need hardly say that I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so ably proposed by Dr. Brown. The original motion having been so fully discussed and unanimously carried, it might be thought that sufficient has already been said, but inasmuch as these two resolutions are so intimately connected with each other, I shall have to deal first with the original resolution before I can address myself on the present one. I shall do so shortly only, as much that is to be said has already been said. Sufficient has been shewn by the previous speakers that we have grievances which shall have to be redressed. Not any one present here can possibly imagine that those that have been mentioned are the sum and total. At this stage it is only necessary for us to prove a *prima facie* case. (*Hear.*) When the time

does come, it will be time enough then to deal with the whole of them to the end of the chapter. The first point that arises in the original resolution is, that there is a too centralized system of government. It is a too well established principle of political legislation nowadays to be disputed; whether it be a Conservative or Liberal Government that is in power the same principle holds, only as between them it is a question of degree. Are we not also, gentlemen, to advance with the times? Is there any reason why we should not do so also? It is not only a mere well established but a well founded principle. That the Government of the Straits has in this respect been retrograde there can be no question. There is a great deal to be said on this question, but as I am reminded that the time is limited, I will not say anything more on it nor detain you on the second question that arises out of the original resolution but will at once proceed to the third point, and that is, as to the disposal of our revenues. Let us treat this question in a manner in which it has not been treated to-day. What is it that is called our revenue? It is the proceeds of taxation on our property in order to secure or improve the greater mass of our property and ourselves, such as in defence against exterior or internal enemies, in providing communications, and education. Now what is it that is meant by property? In savage times there was no property in its true sense—I mean it was only somebody's property so long as he had the right to keep it. Property is therefore the work of law, and as legislators created it they certainly should be the first persons who should pay the greatest respect for it. But what is it that we find our legislators doing? They take part of our property, our revenues, and apply it for the benefit of a sister Settlement! I submit that it would be impossible for our senior member of the Legislative Council to say that, among other things, the erection of grand buildings and the making of fine roads in Singapore can possibly be to secure or improve our property or ourselves here in Penang, which are the requirements of taxation. It is a satire on legislation and legislators (*Hear, hear.*) Now, gentlemen, touching the resolution before us. It is not an empty resolution. It is the very backbone of the whole matter under discussion to-day. (*Cheers.*) Now the original resolution no doubt mentions that a Royal Commission is required, but it leaves it open to Singapore to say that it is not necessary for such an appointment to be made. In this respect let us consider what we have all read in the papers, that the motion of to-day would be under the consideration of the Legislative Council on the 23rd. Is it, gentlemen, that Singapore has just awakened to our grievances? No, but that they

consider they have come to a head and must be dealt with. It has come too late, and as my learned friend Mr. Ross has remarked, Singapore cannot be a judge in its own cause. (*Hear.*) They are interested parties. This is the reason, gentlemen, why I say that this resolution is the backbone of the original one. (*Hear, hear.*) So, gentlemen, let us be on our guard and refer the matter to our referees—the Royal Commissioners. (*Cheers.*) One last word. Do not think that our duties will have been finished by our carrying these resolutions to-day. We shall still have further duties to perform in the future day in furthering this object, and I trust when the time does come you will be as ready and willing to do your duty, which I am assured you will do, as you have been this day. (*Applause.*)

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried amidst cheers, everyone standing up.

Mr. F. M. McLarty said he had not intended to address the meeting, but the attitude Mr. Vermont had seen fit to adopt rendered it necessary for the meeting to deal with him, and shew in a manner which even Mr. Vermont could not misinterpret, (*hear, hear*) that Mr. Comrie went down to the meeting of Council as the representative of the public opinion of the Settlement. (*Cheers.*) Before however putting the motion which Mr. Vermont's attitude called for, he would, late as it was, refer to one or two points not put by previous speakers, and which, he thought, disposed of the remainder of the objections that had been raised to the appointment of a Royal Commission. The *Free Press* of Singapore and the *Independent* of Penang argued that because they all wanted to be rid of the unfair proportion of what was called the military contribution, Penang should adopt the Singapore way of working to attain that end; as if a Royal Commission would not necessarily take account of all matters relating to that exaction. If Mr. Berger of the *Independent* had made good use of the twenty years' intimacy he said he had had with the leading statesmen of Europe; if he had imbibed their wisdom while in the enjoyment of their friendship, (*great laughter*) he would know that a Royal Commission could not escape dealing with the imposition, and could not avoid dealing justly with all parties concerned in it. It was, however, that even justice which the meeting aimed at, that did not meet the views of Singapore as expressed in the columns of the *Free Press*, which had harped loudly on the support it received from Mr. Berger while arguing in favour of trusting our affairs to the tender mercies of the *Singapore Association*, which, however, called itself the *Straits Association*,

but had never justified its name. Singapore would throw the Colony at the feet of the Imperial Government in an appeal for the redress of *one* grievance, and make so much of that one as to exhaust our right to call for relief from greater evils of longer standing—evils more hurtful to this Settlement than twenty military exactions could be, but, even if they aimed *only* at relief from the military exaction then, it would still be clear to all, that the appointment of an unbiassed Commission with full powers of investigation would, above all other forms of redress, be the fairest possible. (*Cheers*). Mr. Berger, who took great liberties with others, and therefore could not object to be in turn criticised at such a meeting as this, called it “presumption” to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission, the heavenly character of which, he no doubt learned in the days of his intimacy with Cabinet Ministers. (*Laughter*). As, however, Mr. Berger, the half of the Penang minority, (the other half being Mr. Vermont) in his abusive paper, freely admitted the existence of the evils from which they sought relief, and blamed only the *manner* of working, his complaint could only be regarded as that of the Singapore section that writes without reason. If Penangites made a request for the alteration of a policy which had existed for years, without at the same time shewing that they had sense enough to know that it was for the Home Government to appoint *its own judges*, then, it might be said, they had been guilty of presumption. They had the right to complain, but the right to judge was for others, and a Royal Commission was asked for because no locally constituted Commission could deal with the questions of magnitude that were involved—questions in which everyone in the Colony was interested, and therefore *unavoidably* biassed. Experience shewed that policies could not be perpetual, and as under the present system of governing this Colony there was no provision here for revision, and none at home, the need for it was manifest; and it could not appear in a better form than in the shape of a Commission appointed by the Cabinet, whose duty it was to formulate policies and set them in operation. Mr. McLarty then referred to the difference of opinion among some as to the mode of procedure that had been adopted by Mr. Comrie and his advisers, and said that he was one of those who held the belief that the public meeting should have come before Mr. Comrie’s motion. He would, however, remind those who thought with him there, that so long as it was quite evident that Mr. Comrie had rightly interpreted public opinion; so long as his action and that of the public were joined, and thus formed a complete whole, the question of which particular end should have formed the beginning was of no consequence. (*Hear,*

hear). As to the Harbour Question it had not been referred to, but it had not been forgotten, and would come up for consideration again shortly. (*Hear, hear*). Coming back to the subject of his motion, Mr. McLarty referred to Mr. Vermont's dual contention, which in effect was, that he was right, every other (except Mr. Berger) wrong, and that the application for the appointment of a Royal Commission meant a vote of censure on H. E. the Governor. (*Laughter*). Mr. Vermont's first contention was too ridiculous for reply, except by way of shewing him how to act in Singapore, and as to his other theory, it would not bear investigation. Mr. McLarty said he was not one of those who believed it possible that a Governor administering an unpopular policy could escape blame; and it would be useless affectation to pretend that Sir Cecil Smith was not looked upon by many, as being closely associated with that unpopular policy. He had been concerned in it as all the previous Governors had been, and if they had severally kicked against it, they would not now have it. (*Hear, hear.*) The present Governor, however, was, even by those who held that view, considered as good a Governor as the Colony ever had, and to prove the absurdity of Mr. Vermont's contention; to prove that it was the evils of the policy, and the system of administration that was called in question by the previous resolutions; to shew that while the meeting condemned these it had no animus against individuals, he would ask the meeting to cheer the Governor, whom Mr. Vermont alone defamed. *The meeting then spontaneously and unanimously rose to its feet, and cheered "the Governor" over and over again with the greatest enthusiasm.* Turning to Mr. Vermont, Mr. McLarty said: "These cheers, Sir, are the meeting's refutation of your theory;" and proceeding to speak to his motion, went on to show that as Mr. Comrie had to meet strong and numerous opponents in Singapore, and could not expect any real help from Mr. Vermont, it became necessary for the meeting to clearly affirm that Mr. Comrie goes to Council as the true representative of the public opinion of Penang (*Cheers*), and that in whatever points Mr. Vermont might differ from Mr. Comrie, there Mr. Vermont was wrong. (*Cheers.*) Mr. McLarty concluded by asking the meeting to emphasize its opinion standing, which it did with alacrity, and to the cry of "Mr. Comrie the representative of Penang" the hall rang with cheers again and again.

When the cheering was over, Mr. E. A. B. Brown, Prye (whose remarks were necessarily few owing to the fact that it was time for Mr. Comrie to embark) said he had intended to

second Mr. McLarty's motion, but as it had been carried by acclamation, he would merely say—as one who knew the feeling of the Province Wellesley settlers—that the Province was quite with the spirit of the meeting. Mr. Vermont no doubt held his opinion conscientiously, yet, since he held his seat as a *public* representative, and having witnessed the unanimity of the public on the question, it could not be doubted that in Council he would respect the public opinion by giving a firm support to Mr. Comrie's motion. (*Cheers*).

Mr. Dow proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, which was given with cheers, and the members of Council then embarked for Singapore to attend the meeting of Council, which had been specially summoned by the Governor to consider Mr. Comrie's motion. On their arrival there, there was no pretence that the demand for an enquiry was unreasonable; on the contrary there was a tacit admission that it was justly called for; because strong pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Comrie to induce him to delete the word "Royal," and make his motion one for "*A Commission to Enquire, &c.*," the understanding being that the motion would then receive Singapore support, but Mr. Comrie pointed out that in the question at issue a locally constituted commission *could not* be an unprejudiced one, nor could it satisfy the Penang public.

Failing to induce Mr. Comrie to alter his motion, so as to block the seemingly dreaded impartiality of a *Royal* Commission, the Singapore members renewed their effort at the Council meeting, with such success as was deserved by men who, in the morning, suggested a *half-powered* Commission of Enquiry, and in the evening got so excited over the prospect of a full-powered one, that some of them argued, and (except one) all of them voted, as if there was no ground at all for the Penang complaints. They rejected the motion by putting their absurdly disproportionate voting power against Penang's solid vote, but they overshot the mark and are now unhappy.

The Penang resolutions (notwithstanding the Singapore vote) went forward to the Secretary of State, were followed shortly afterwards by the Petition, and later by "The Proofs," and His Lordship is now waiting the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the statements contained in them.

DELIVERY OF THE PETITION.

THE Petition having been signed in triplicate by 3,951 Chinese merchants and others, one copy was presented to the Chief of Penang by the Chinese Committee, with the following letter :—

To the Hon. A. M. Skinner, C.M.G., Resident Councillor, Penang.

SIR,—We, the undersigned having been deputed by the Chinese residents who signed the accompanying Petition, to present it to you for transmission to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through His Excellency the Governor, respectfully beg you to take steps to forward it to His Excellency as soon as possible, so that it may be forwarded to His Lordship with the same mail which is to carry the Petition that was recently presented to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary by certain Chinese residents of Singapore, and which Petition is referred to in that which we now respectfully deliver to you.

The very widespread dissatisfaction existing among all classes in this Settlement, respecting the unsuitability of the system of administration under which most matters require to be referred to Singapore; the defective policy which tends to the centralization of trade in that Settlement, to the detriment of this section of the Colony; and the manifestly inadequate representation thereof in the Legislative Council; which dissatisfaction was shown at the public meeting held in the Town Hall on 21st ultimo (the published report of which we attach to the petition for the information of His Lordship) and the causes which have led to the dissatisfaction are not the only reason for praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

There are Imperial considerations, due respect for which alone justify the appointment of such a Commission.

In nearly every human institution there is a means of amending, as becomes necessary, the policy thereof, which necessarily constitutes the guiding principle, but in this Colony there is no means of amendment of policy.

His Excellency the Governor, besides being responsible for the administration of the Colony, is also in a degree responsible in connection with numerous States, and his duties are so multitudinous that he would be superhuman if he could do more than attend to his executive duties.

The head of the Public Works Department, directly responsible to the Governor, has his time divided between the duties of the following offices: Member of the Executive Council, Member of the Legislative Council, Member of the Municipal Board of Singapore, Commandant of a semi-military organization; and besides these duties he fills occasional offices, such as volunteer on active service in Pahang, Member of Commissions, &c., so that the time which he can spare from these duties can scarcely be sufficient for the duties of his proper office.

The whole of the heads of departments being similarly handicapped, the system does not admit of that calm investigation and matured thought which is imperatively necessary in order to remedy defects of policy, such as in the course of human affairs is to be expected in this as in all other parts of the world; nor is it desirable that those responsible for executive duties should be constituted *eternal* judges of matters in which, as human beings, they are liable to err; so that the required correction can only be made by those less hampered, and more free from bias.

Minor matters of small accounts have the safeguard of independent auditors; but the great affairs, the course of which tend to shape the destinies of the Colony, are without an independent check; although, hanging on to the Colony (to which they are now indissolubly connected) we have the British Protected States of the Malay Peninsula, the great mineral wealth and agricultural capabilities of which are matters of Imperial as well as local importance.

The Government officials cannot be versed in affairs of trade, on the wise development of which the future of the Colony and that of these States depend.

The knowledge which forms the basis of any wise policy of development of trade must rest on the evidence of all the various classes interested, and not on that of a few, as, under the existing system, where only those interested in the development of trade in one direction, and its centralization in one spot namely, Singapore, have facilities for influencing policy.

Singapore being situated at the end of the Malay Peninsula (with Johore between), it could be of little service for the protection of the Native States as compared to the advantages of Penang and Province Wellesley in that respect.

There are few finer harbours in the world than that of Penang, the entrances to which could at small cost be rendered impassable by an enemy. The harbour could be made to ac-

commodate the British Eastern Fleet, and the port (unlike Singapore, which, according to high military authorities, cannot even with its great expenditure protect itself but only the coal-ing wharves) could at moderate cost be made a naval depôt where everything would be secure.

In the accounts of the Colony, as published, figures appear in such an incomplete form that anything might be proved from them, and for that reason alone we think the investigation of a Royal Commission necessary. Even the Hon'ble W. E. Maxwell, c.m.g., Colonial Secretary, admitted in Council that the figures "were of course open to question."

For the foregoing, and very many other reasons too numerous to mention in a petition, the community have through their members in Council craved the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

We cannot have representation such as our more favoured fellow-subjects of the United Kingdom enjoy, but there is no reason why we should not have the benefit of the political acumen of the leading statesmen of England, and as their judgment cannot operate without an impartial and reliable knowledge of the facts, we humbly but earnestly submit that the appointment of impartial judges, such as we believe a Royal Commission would afford, is as much a necessity for Imperial considerations as it is desirable in local interests.

In support of our prayer we point to the unanimous public feeling of the Settlement, which desire could not exist without cause; to the unanimous vote of our representatives in the Legislative Council; and to the unanimous opposition of the Singapore members of Council to our request for the appointment of impartial judges in a grave difference between the two chief Settlements of the Colony in respect to the future thereof, and which difference cannot be adjusted by any but impartial judges, as this the larger and more populous of the two Settlements has only three as against eleven Singapore members.

We are requested by the Petitioners to respectfully express their high esteem and warm appreciation of the manner in which (having regard to the peculiar character of your position under the Governor) you, at the special meeting of Council, argued and voted for the motion asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

A duplicate of this letter, along with a duplicate of the petition, will be forwarded to the Secretary of State through a prominent member of Parliament to provide against the possibi-

lity of the bad mail communication deterring you from forwarding this to His Excellency in time for despatch by the next mail; and in the event of our petition being delayed from any cause, we would respectfully beg that a telegram be despatched to His Lordship intimating the receipt of our petition by His Excellency.

We have, &c.,

(Sgd.) Koh Seang Tat, Lee Phee Yeow, Lim Leng Cheak, Khoo Guat Cheng, Ung Theam Kheng, Ong Cheng Swee, Chew Choo Heang, Khoo Chew Eng, Ong Beng Cheng, Lim Ung Kee, Lim Huah Cheam, Khaw Sim Hooi, Quah Beng Poh, Goh Ewe Chye, Cheah Chean Lee, Lim Paik Keam, Yeoh Oon Liang, Chuah Kong Loh, Goh Khuan Leang, Lim Chin Kee, Lee Phee Yean, Lim Tek Poh, Tan Swee Keat, Tan Kang Hock, Khaw Joo Ghee, Leok Teng Tean, Yeoh Cheang Liew.

TO THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

May it please Your Lordship.—Your Lordship's petitioners, the undersigned Chinese Merchants, Shipowners, Estate owners, Planters, Miners, Millowners, Landowners, Houseowners, Traders, and others, of Penang and Province Wellesley, the northern section of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, desire to approach Your Lordship and, through Your Lordship, Her Most Gracious Majesty, on a question of policy the correction of which is of paramount importance to the future of the Colony and to that of the British Protected States of the Malay Peninsula now indissolubly connected with the Straits Settlements.

Your Lordship's petitioners respectfully submit that, in view of the approaching expiry of the term of office of His Excellency the Governor Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G. C. M. G., the duty devolving on Your Lordship of nominating a successor; the unsatisfactory policy hitherto followed, and the urgent need of improvement in the administration of the Colony in general and this Settlement in particular, the time has arrived for a full investigation into the past administration of each of the Settlements forming the Colony, the relations existing between them, and their respective utility in the desirable extensive development of the Protected Native States.

In praying for such investigation, Your Lordship's petitioners feel assured that their appeal will not be made in vain to the representative of a Liberal administration, when the entreaty is supported by the fact that the inhabitants of this, the largest

and most populous Settlement in the Colony, is *practically* without representation in the Legislative Council.

Nominally the Settlement has three representatives in the Council which numbers fifteen members, but the Hon. the Resident Councillor for Penang is rarely present at the meetings of Council, although there are five Singapore unofficial and six official members as against one official and two unofficial members for this Settlement.

Singapore in addition to its undue and overwhelming advantage in its number of members, has that resulting from all the meetings of Council being held there, and the disadvantages to this Settlement arising therefrom, is aggravated by the uncertainty of steam communication between Penang and the place of meeting—distant from each other by only 370 miles—which uncertainty is such that letters by the Europe mail *via* Marseilles are frequently delivered here several days after the Brindisi mail with eight days later advices.

Your Lordship's petitioners respectfully contend that the want of representation, the leaving of mail communication, so essential to business, to mere chance, and the general effect of the policy, would, if permitted to continue, lead to the artificial decay of the Settlement and thus to ruinous depreciation of the value of the vast amount of property, which represents the savings of at least three generations, of those who by their money, energy, and enterprise have in a great measure contributed to the past success of the Settlement and that of the most flourishing of the Native States.

One result of the policy from which Your Lordship's petitioners seek relief is that part of the trade of Penang has been diverted to other ports. If the circumstances were such that there could not be enough trade for all, it might be politic, from one point of view, to starve one Settlement, in order that at least one of the number might be prosperous, but Your Lordship's petitioners and indeed all the communities in the Settlement, are convinced that a complete investigation would show the advisability of a wise, systematic, and extensive development of the Protected Native States, such as would render practicable a general and extensive improvement in local trade, sufficient for all besides largely increasing trade in British manufactured goods.

Six copies of a printed petition addressed to Your Lordship as "from the Chinese residents in the Colony of the Straits Settlements" but headed as if it had originated here, praying for the continuance in office of His Excellency the Governor Sir

Cecil Clementi Smith, G. C. M. G., was forwarded from Singapore for adoption by Your Lordship's petitioners, but as they consider His Excellency too long accustomed to the policy which they think detrimental to this Settlement, and feeling that a change of policy should carry with it a change of Governor, Your Lordship's petitioners declined to countenance that petition, which they however, consider a striking proof by the Governor's friends, of the barrenness of His Excellency's administration, and as such they forward herewith one of the copies sent from Singapore for adoption by your Lordship's Petitioners.

Your Lordship will see that the proposed petition in question refers only to one measure four years old, and implies that the continuance in office of His Excellency is necessary for the purpose of "preventing the Societies from being reconstituted," but Your Lordship's petitioners who represent nearly all the sections of the Chinese community, and the bulk of the property in the Settlement, do not believe that there is any likelihood of any kind of action by the Chinese contrary to law. They are certain there is no sign of such a thing, and if there were, it would come within the province of the Commissioner of Police with his ample staff to prevent any infringement of the law.

Your Lordship's petitioners appreciate a Legislator so much, that they respectfully submit with all deference to His Excellency, that if his legislation on the only point of Governorship claimed in his favour, is not effective after an existence of four years among one of the most perfectly law-abiding communities in Her Majesty's Dominions, then it is reasonable to suppose that the good aimed at would be more effectually attained by the appointment of a Governor whose legislation can stand on its own merits.

Your Lordship's petitioners having a large stake in the Colony in the form of property, are especially interested in the maintenance of law and order, and would be likely to find out any movement wanting in respect thereto, and they regard the proposed petition as a covert attempt to block the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry which the public opinion of Penang favours.

Your Lordship's petitioners have pointed to some of the positive evils of the policy complained of, but the negative effects of that policy constitute the main source of the grievances leading to the suffering of all, but more particularly to the injury of this Settlement, and Your Lordship's petitioners, believing they have justified their humble appeal, they await Your Lordship's

action, with the confidence which the traditions of Your Lordship's political party, inspire in those who suffer under neglect, waiting for the relief which the return of a Liberal administration was calculated to bring, and Your Lordship's petitioners respectfully and earnestly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to take steps to ensure :

1. An equitable and efficient representation of this Settlement in the legislation of the Colony, on a system that will enable the treatment of the affairs relating specially to this Settlement to be dealt with here.

2. The adjustment of balances in the accounts of the Colony, on a system that will show the real position of this Settlement with regard to revenue and expenditure during the past twenty years ; the publication of these accounts, and the application of a reasonable proportion of the available credit, in the urgently needed improvement of the Settlement.

3. The appointment of such a Commission of Enquiry as may in Your Lordship's opinion be best suited to bring out the facts relating to the important points referred to at the end of the second paragraph of this petition.

4. The adoption and active prosecution of a policy that will take account of :

(a.) The duty of protecting the vested interests of the Settlement, by wise measures calculated to ensure prosperity in the future.

(b.) The utility of the Settlement as the natural base for the development of Perak and the other adjacent protected Native States, and the wisdom of fostering the development of the whole.

And Your Lordship's petitioners will ever pray.

THE following letters were forwarded after the Petition had been sent to Mr. Labouchere :—

HENRY LABOUCHERE, ESQ., M. P., LONDON.

SIR,

We are requested by the Chinese community of this Settlement, to thank you in their name, for consenting to present their Petition to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Standing on that pinnacle of world-wide fame, which your unselfish, brave, and brilliant career has led you up to, we do

not suppose that the gratitude of such a comparatively small community as we are can weigh much with you, but, such as it is, we tender it with all the warmth of feeling we possess.

The circumstances which led up to the Petition are set forth in the accompanying papers, which are written in duplicate, so that one set may be presented to the Secretary of State, and the other set will be before you.

The particulars sent herewith will be supplemented by tabulated figures, which are now being taken from the Annual Blue Books, Reports, &c.; the pages from which the extracts are taken will be noted, and the whole rendered as simple as the nature of these books admit of.

Copies of all will be presented to the Chief of the Settlement, the Honourable A. M. Skinner, C.M.G., for transmission to His Excellency the Governor, who will be asked to forward them with his comments thereon to the Secretary of State.

The map of the Malay Peninsula, shewing also the relative position of each of the Settlements, will be forwarded to you by this mail.

Copies of telegrams exchanged are attached hereto.

Thanking you again for your generous help,

We have the honour to be, &c.,

(Estate, House and Land Owner)	...	Koh Seang Tat.
(Merchant and Steamship Owner)	...	Lee Phee Yeow.
(Steamship Owner, Rice Mill Owner, and Tapioca Planter)	...	Lim Leng Cheak.
(Genl. Storekeeper & Agent for Tin Mines)	...	Khoo Guat Cheng.
(Merchant and General Storekeeper)	...	Oh Cheng Chan.
(Merchant and Steamship Owner)	...	Ong Cheng Swee
(Merchant)	...	Chew Choo Heang.
(Rice Merchant)	...	Khoo Chew Eng.
(Owner of Sugar Plantation and Mill)	...	Ong Beng Cheng.
(Merchant & Importer of British Goods).	...	Lim Ung Kee.
(Trader & Importer of China Medicines).	...	Lim Huah Chean.
(Merchant)	...	Khor Sin Hooi.
(Steamship Agent and Tin Merchant)	...	Quah Beng Poh.
(Merchant & Importer of British Goods).	...	Goh Ewe Chye.
(Sugar and Rice Merchant)	...	Chee Chean Lee
(Cloth Merchant)	...	Lim Paik Kiam.
(Merchant and Tin Agent)	...	Yeoh Oon Liang.
(General Agent Chong Moh & Co.'s Steamers)	...	Goh Khuan Leang.
(Merchant & Manager of Chong Moh & Co.)	...	Lim Chin Kee.

(Merchant)	...	...	...	Lee Phee Yean.
(Merchant)	...	...	...	Lim Tek Poh.
(Trader)	...	...	...	Tan Swee Keat.
(Merchant and Steamship Owner)	...	...	...	Khaw Joo Ghee.
(Merchant & Importer of Chinese Goods).	...	...	...	Leok Teng Tean.
(Cloth Merchant)	...	...	...	Lim Sun Ho.
(Cloth Merchant)	...	...	...	Cheah Boon Swee.

HENRY LABOUCHERE, ESQ., M. P., LONDON.

SIR,

I am requested by the Chinese Committee to state that, owing to a determined attempt by certain parties in Singapore to misrepresent Penang's case by advancing half truths, it has been decided that the summary intended to be sent to you should be made perfectly undeniable by carrying the investigation through the Blue Books of *the past seventeen years*.

The peculiar form of accounting adopted in these books renders analysis somewhat slow, and, as a consequence the particulars will not be ready for this mail, but when they are completed they will be in a form which will render reference easy.

Meantime we send you a sketch of the history of the movement, shewing that the leaders of all sections of the community are with us in the demand for a Royal Commission—even the Governor's personal friends.

We send also the *Pinang Gazette* of 22nd instant, shewing that the Chief of the Settlement (the Resident Councillor) argued for the Commission, although (being subordinate to the Governor who is against the movement) he was debarred from speaking as strongly as he no doubt felt.

We shall telegraph you before the due date of the Petition, indicating the date when the particulars may be expected.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
 (Sgd.) GOH KHUAN LEANG,
Honorary Secretary,
Chinese Committee

5, OLD PALACE YARD, S. W.

April 18th.

DEAR SIR,

On receipt of your Petition, I presented it to Lord Ripon, with a letter, copy of which I enclose.

Having received yesterday your letter of the 23rd of March, stating that other papers would be sent over for the consideration of Lord Ripon, I have requested His Lordship to be good enough to await them before coming to a decision on the question.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

MR. GOH KHUAN LEANG.

H. LABOUCHERE.

5, OLD PALACE YARD, S. W.

April 11th.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to forward to you a Petition (together with accompanying explanatory papers) from the Chinese Community at Penang, which has been sent to me with a request that it be presented to you.

The prayer of the Petition points to the appointment of some sort of Commission to inquire into the present mode of governing the Straits Settlements, and I venture to express the hope that your Lordship will give this your favourable consideration, as both Imperial and local interests are concerned in the good government of these dependencies.

I shall be obliged to Your Lordship if—after having taken the prayer of the Chinese Community into consideration, you will be good enough to let me know your decision, in order that I may transmit it to the petitioners.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON, K. G., &c.

H. LABOUCHERE.

THE following was addressed to Mr. Labouchere on 5th May by the Honorary Secretary of the Chinese Committee :—

SIR,

By last P. & O. Mail we had the honour to send you two copies of the proofs justifying our prayer for a Royal Commission of Enquiry, and have now to furnish the figures which were omitted in these copies, but as the places for the figures are there, it will be easy to insert them.

As before explained, our first intention was to send you a list of our main grievances—which list was all but ready for despatch along with the Petition—but afterwards, finding misrepresentation rampant even in the highest circles in Singapore, and that it was apparently supported in Council by the then

published figures of the Hon'ble's T. Shelford and Major McCallum, and by the views expressed in the speeches of His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble W. E. Maxwell, and further by the Council vote (11 to 3), we recognised that there was *only one way* of convincing you of the truth of our contentions, namely, by choosing *a basis of proof which could be tested in England*.

We knew that the money had not been spent on Penang; that the administration was inefficient; that we were practically *not* represented; that we were *very often misrepresented*; that a dead set had been made to artificially divert the trade from Penang and concentrate it in Singapore; that the effort had partly succeeded, and that these and other wrongs exposed in the proofs would (if not rectified) lead to the effacement of Penang as an entrepôt of commerce, and consequently, to the ruin of the Penang property-holders; but though we could and can now prove all that *on the spot*, such a means of proof could be of no value to you, and with such influential opponents, negligently or wilfully, but certainly with an appearance of earnest belief in their own statements, actually obscuring truths palpable to us, and perverting the truths that *could not* be so treated, we had no alternative but to ask you to wait, so that we could turn the Blue Books inside out, drag the obscured truths to the light of day, and, refute the perversions by rendering the points clear by explanation in the cases where a want of local knowledge prevented the truth from being self-evident.

If you take the principal statements made in Council against the Hon'ble D. Comrie's motion, and place them in juxtaposition with the *officially* recorded facts which we have dug out of the Blue Books and placed in the proofs; you will be able to find only one possible excuse for the action of those who voted against the motion, namely, that their absence from and want of knowledge of Penang, together with the multitudinous character of their duties, prevented them from knowing what is known to all Penangites who are not blind.

In the proofs we quote most of the points in the speeches delivered in Council (when the motion for a Royal Commission was rejected), and in now sending you the official report, we may explain that the rule is that each member checks or corrects his reported words, so that the printed report can be accepted unreservedly. We have marked with *double vertical lines* the strongest points in the speeches against the motion, and which, read alone, would, in our opinion, be a very good ground for rejecting the motion, but our proofs, drawn from undeniable

official records, utterly annihilate the Singaporean's figures and their other antagonistic contentions.

As to the other marked points in the speeches of both sides, you will find they are all in favour of our contentions.

The attached "Short Summary" of a few of the numerous grievances exposed in the proofs, speaks for itself, and as it is our duty to forward a copy of the whole to His Excellency the Governor, His Lordship the Secretary of State will have the benefit of His Excellency's views on all the points included in the proofs.

Leaving our case in your hands, and thanking you again on behalf of the signatories to the Petition, for your kindness in agreeing to present a Petition which involves so much reading,

I have, &c.,

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

May 18th.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the statement of the case of the Chinese Community at Penang—also of various documents on the same subject.

Pursuant to your wish I had requested the Secretary of State for the Colonies to await the arrival of this statement before coming to any conclusion on the matter, and I have now handed to him the statement, together with maps, &c.

On the Colonial vote in the Estimates, I will also call attention to the subject in the event of the decision not being satisfactory.

I am,

Your most faithfully,

MR. GOH KHUAN LEANG.

H. LABOUCHERE.

5, OLD PALACE YARD, S. W.,

May 30th.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to acknowledge your letter of 5th May. So far as I can make out, you have a very strong case for a full enquiry, and I trust that this will be the view taken by the Secretary of State.

Yours truly,

MR. GOH KHUAN LEANG.

H. LABOUCHERE.

THE HON'BLE A. M. SKINNER, C. M. G., RESIDENT COUNCILLOR.

SIR,

We have the honour to hand you herewith proofs in justification of the prayer for a Royal Commission of Enquiry, as expressed in the Petition signed in triplicate by 3,951 Penang Chinese.

As the investigations extend through the records of 17 years, and four copies of the result have had to be prepared, we trust you will see that there has been no avoidable delay. The proofs, you will observe, are written in the form of a letter, as from the Chinese Committee to Henry Labouchere, Esquire, M. P., who, in his characteristic spirit of sympathy for the weak, has consented to present the Petition to His Lordship the Secretary of State.

We have accepted the principle enunciated by the Governor in the concluding part of his speech closing the debate on the Hon'ble D. Comrie's motion, and on that principle have thrice justified our prayer, which, you will see, is equally justified from every other conceivable point of view.

If you examine the whole of the elements involved, you will see that however many shades of view there may be among officials, monopolists, or the general public, in respect to expenditure, these views necessarily resolve themselves into one of three cases, as under:—

1. That though "the Colony is one Colony" Penang should be charged with the deficits of two of the three non-self-supporting Settlements; should be made to contribute to the deficits of the third, and to Singapore works as well.
2. That though "the Colony is one Colony" the revenue of each should (after paying its fair share of general charges) be spent in meeting its own wants.
3. That "the Colony is one Colony, the revenue one revenue," and that each Settlement should have treatment consistent with a spirit of relative fairness.

There is nothing which binds either the Governor or Council to adopt any particular one of these cases as a basis. In the Council, and outside of it, there is clearly divided opinion. For instance, the Singaporeans think the first case is the one which should apply, while the Penang public think the third case is the one which should form the basis. The second case has good and bad in it, but the good that is in it is included in the third case.

Now, the first of the three possible views is the one which has got into operation, and though it is in its nature essentially unjust, and is diametrically opposed to the principle enunciated by the Governor, its hardship has been aggravated by the expenditure being so worked that practically nothing has been spent in facilities for Penang trade, which is in consequence being diverted from her.

There is no sign of previous Government expenditure on such facilities during the existence of the Settlement as a British possession. We have, in fact, *no facilities at all*, and all that has been spent in the 17 years in connection with the wretched landing places was \$14,063, whereas in Singapore (the younger Settlement) there is ocular proof of very large expenditure on her river alone, but ignoring the period during which Singapore had everything given to her and Penang nothing at all, and taking simply the period dealt with in the analysis (1875 to 1891, date of last published accounts), the disproportion in the attention given to the two places is staggering.

You will see by the proofs that Penang (with a revenue averaging not less than a half of the revenue returned by Singapore) had, as we have said, only \$14,063* spent out of the General Revenue on facilities for her trade, while \$1,260,758* were spent on the river and harbour of Singapore, in addition to Johnston's Pier, renewed at a cost of \$96,299, against which latter sum may be placed the \$45,499 spent on the Penang Jetty, which is *not open to general traffic*, and is therefore not a public convenience.

Province Wellesley and the Dindings being agricultural settlements (if the latter is anything at all), the facilities for their trade lie in "Roads and Bridges," and they have together had in that section alone \$1,134,920,* as against the \$14,063 Penang has had in facilities for *her* trade, which is essentially a *shipping one*, and *this while Penang has averaged three times the combined revenue of these two Settlements*.

Where is there in any part of that treatment, evidence of the spirit of fairness boasted by the Hon'ble Major McCallum in his recent speech in Council, when he admitted his practically autocratic power in matters of public works?

If you turn from that phase of the question and search for the "spirit" in "Roads and Bridges" expenditure in Penang as compared to Singapore, you will not find it; nor will you discover

* Appendix A.

it in the *comparative utility* of that expenditure, such as it is. In respect to the amount of the expenditure located in the Blue Books, the comparison between the shipping ports stands:—

Roads and Bridges, Singapore	...	\$772,769*
Do. Penang	...	348,649*

As to the utility, we point to the proofs to shew that the most costly of the Singapore roads are to the front, while the whole of the Penang road expenditure is at "the back" of Penang, and this while *Penang's trade is not there*.

Taking the located "Works and Buildings" expenditure as a *whole*, it will be found that the "spirit" has no resting place in it, for the figures stand:—

Singapore	...	...	...	\$5,810,455.*
Penang	...	...	...	1,400,125.*
Province Wellesley and Dindings	...			492,900.*

Of the sum spent in that section and charged to Penang, \$975,865 were spent on Hospitals, Gaols and other Government buildings, the former of which (owing to the extent and nature of the population of Province Wellesley), and the latter of which (for other reasons known to you) are as much Province Wellesley buildings as they could be if they were built in that Settlement, so that in respect to *benefits received* the relative expenditure stands approximately thus:—

Works and Buildings, Singapore	...	\$5,810,455
Do. Province Wellesley and Dindings	...	980,832
Do. Penang	...	912,193

Verily the "spirit" is *not there*!

Singapore, it is true, accommodates the long sentence prisoners, but throw the cost of that in against Penang and the agricultural settlements, in the ratio that belongs to them, *that* is, if the Singaporean intelligence has not yet reached the stage of being able to train long sentence prisoners to pay their own way; forget if you can that Singapore sends us in exchange *her lepers*, whom we have to attend to and maintain, and still you will not find the "spirit" which we have hunted for in vain.

If you put the *best possible* face on the Hon'ble Major's work, by *ignoring the question of utility* and adding together the located expenditure on "Works and Buildings" and "Roads

* Appendix A.

and Bridges," still the "spirit" will not be discovered, for they come out as follows:—

Works and Buildings on account of Singapore.	\$5,810,455*
Roads and Bridges in Singapore	772,769*
Total for Singapore ...	<u>\$6,583,224</u>
Works and Buildings on account of Province	
Wellesley and Dindings	\$980,832*
Roads and Bridges in Province Wellesley and	
Dindings	1,134,920*
Total for Province Wellesley and Dindings ...	<u>\$2,115,752</u>
Works and Buildings on account of Penang ...	\$912,193*
Roads and Bridges in Penang	348,649*
Total for Penang ...	<u>\$1,260,842</u>

Now, *taking account* of the sums entered as "Singapore Revenue," some of which belong to Penang, and some to the Colony as a whole, you will find that if the average contributions which are *truly* revenue differ from the following ratio, that difference is in Penang's favour, for we have purposely given the others an advantage, to avoid cavilling:—

Province Wellesley and Dindings Revenue* ...	1
Penang Revenue	3
Singapore Revenue	6

But looking at the figures before quoted, you will see that *in trade facilities* Singapore had *eighty-nine times as much as* Penang had, and *Province Wellesley, together with the Dindings, had in facilities for their trade eighty times the sum devoted to facilities for the trade of Penang which has to support them.* If in summarising you put as before shewn "*the best possible face*" on the picture, by ignoring the question of utility (which in fairness is impossible) and slumping the expenditure on "Public Works," then still you will find that Singapore had over five times as much as Penang, and the agricultural settlements, contributing together a third of the Penang contribution, got nearly one and three quarter times as much as Penang. We have called that "*the best possible face,*" but have not pictured it in hopes of finding the missing "spirit" playing on its

features, because it is only by ignoring the question of "utility" that such a picture could be drawn.

Having failed to discover "the spirit" in the ratios, we searched watchfully for it in the details, thinking that it might be found in some recess, but had at last to give up the search, not however before reaching the unwavering conclusion, that wherever the Hon'ble Major McCallum's spirit of fairness may be, it is no more observable in the Blue Books than it is visible in Penang.

We found by a task check that a number of sums spent in different years have been omitted in the "Expenditure Detailed," so that Singapore actually had more spent on her public works than we have quoted. As however the *minor* amount is enough to prove our case, we will leave the other matter to those whose business it is to see that the accounts agree. We do not make it a complaint that Penang expenditure has not been omitted in the detailed account, and that Singapore expenditure has been left out, because public works of importance in Penang are so few in number that their absence from the detailed account would be noticed in checking, whereas in Singapore they have been so numerous that a few omissions here and there could easily escape notice, and the ease with which such a thing can be, may be seen by reference to the Books themselves, where you will find that \$272,913 spent on the Singapore Water Works in the years 1874 and 1875 does not appear in the "Expenditure Detailed" accounts. In 1876, \$132,650 was similarly forgotten, so that three consecutive years' expenditure on one work was in the "Expenditure Detailed" omitted. In 1877 the outlay \$61,007 was entered, but the \$25,036 spent in 1878 was omitted.

The 1878 Blue Book, published in 1879, declared the work finished in 1878, but according to the "Expenditure Detailed" account in the Book for 1879, \$80,184 was spent on the "completion" of work that was finished in the previous year, and while up to 1878 \$491,608 was spent on the work, only one sum of \$61,769 was entered in the "Expenditure Detailed" account.

Now, including the sum spent in 1879, the Singapore Water Works cost the General Revenue \$571,792* while the Penang Municipality has had to pay for the Penang Water Works.

If you refer to the proofs you will find that we are justified in saying that \$1,359,013* was paid out of the General Revenue in works to the relief of the Singapore Municipal ratepayers,

* Appendix B.

while only \$32,295* was paid from the General Revenue for work of the Penang Municipality, and yet the sum paid on Singapore's behalf takes no account of the costly sea wall in front of the Singapore Recreation ground, which was paid for out of the General Revenue, while the Municipal ratepayers of Penang are saddled with the sea wall in front of the Penang Recreation ground.

On Singapore Lighthouses three and a quarter times *more* money was spent than Penang Lighthouses had altogether in the same period.*

The Singapore Public Institutions* got twelve and a quarter times the sum paid towards the Penang Institutions; and on Gardens,* Singapore got over three and a half times that paid on account of Penang Gardens.

The foregoing are "samples" of the figures, which do not consist of fancy totals. We do not fire them off and immediately afterwards hide ourselves under "books that are on the table;" nor do we make up "Returns," keep them to ourselves, and rattle off percentages, which—like the blank shots of a machine gun—noisily make a series of misty little clouds that dissolve in air, and disappear for ever. We do not crouch under the *books closed*, but stand over the *books open*, and indicate page and line.

The figures are voluminous, and the years are not few, yet in that there is no difficulty; for on *one sheet* (now in the Index to Contents) we have concentrated the grand totals; from that you can turn to sheets that give each year's totals in each section; and if there be any doubt on any point, you can clear it up by instantly turning to the sheet on which the details of the item in question are written. The entries are copied verbatim from the *Blue Books*, so that where they are ambiguous the ambiguity is *not* ours.

The wrongs proved by the figures are grave. Yet they are *small* as compared to the other great wrongs exposed in the *proofs*, notable among which are:—

The inadequacy of the powers of the Penang administration.

The inadequacy of Penang representation.

The unsuitability of the system.

* Appendix B.

The years of blundering and delay in the institution of proper landing and shipping facilities in Penang consistent with the character of vessels that come and go, and with the requirements of trade necessary for the continuance of the life of the Port.

The diversion of trade from Penang, and the threatened damage to Penang property-holders.

The damaging influence of the "Monopoly Incubus."

The unjust apportionment of the Military Contribution, numerous other matters concerning the Colony, and, above all, the need of a radical change in the policy such as will lead to the efficiency which *only decentralization can effect*, and such as will lead to the introduction of the new capital *needed for the wise and extensive development of the Native States, on the prosperity of which the future of the Colony largely depends.*

We have omitted the Malacca figures, because His Excellency the Governor admitted that "it has baffled the powers of Government to make Malacca pay its own way," and as we also hold by that contention, there is no need to introduce proofs on a point not in dispute; but we have proved that as it is Penang's duty to contribute to the maintenance of Malacca, so it is Singapore's duty to contribute to the maintenance of Province Wellesley and the Dindings; and when Singapore's part of the sums debited to Penang, but fairly chargeable to Singapore, together with the items of Penang revenue wrongly credited to Singapore and named in the proofs, are put right in the accounts, it will be seen that besides the whole sum standing at the credit of the Colony in January 1892 (\$1,302,152.82) being Penang money, Singapore stands very largely in Penang's debt.

The figures given in this letter come out in the appendices attached to the proofs, but for greater convenience of reference we attach hereto Abstracts which bring the points together.

In conclusion, we have the honour to ask you to be good enough to forward this letter and the proofs to His Lordship the Secretary of State, through His Excellency the Governor.

We have the honour to be, &c.,

APPENDIX A.
Items referred to in the preceding Letter to the Hon'ble A. M. Skinner, C.M.G., Resident Councillor, Penang.

Appendix.	Heads of Expenditure.			Singapore.	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
	<i>Sums spent on the Harbours of the Shipping Ports and on the Roads and Bridges of the Agricultural Settlements.</i>						
III	Singapore River	...	...	\$463,301			
XI	Do. Reclamation	...	...	650,921	\$1,260,758		
IV	Do. Harbour	...	...	146,536			
IV	Penang Harbour	...	...	14,063	\$59,562	\$59,562	
IV	Do. Jetty not open to General Traffic	...	...	45,499	...	\$1,134,920	
I	Province Wellesley and Dindings, Roads and Bridges	...	...	...	...		
	Totals	...	...	\$1,260,758	\$59,562	\$1,134,920	
I & XIV	<i>Sums spent on Roads and Bridges of the Shipping Ports.</i>						
I	Singapore, \$614,157 + \$158,612 =	\$772,762	...	...	\$772,769		
	Penang, \$348,649	...	...	...	...	\$348,649	
	Totals	...	...	\$772,769	\$348,649		
	<i>Sums spent on Works and Buildings of the Shipping Ports and the Agricultural Settlements.</i>						
X	Singapore	...	...	...	\$5,810,455		
X	Penang	...	...	...	...	\$1,400,125	
X	Province Wellesley and Dindings	...	...	...	...	\$492,900	\$471,246
	Totals	...	...	\$5,810,455	\$1,400,125	\$492,900	\$471,246

*The sum of \$975,865 having been spent on Hospitals, Goals, and other Government Buildings, which are as much for the convenience of Province Wellesley as for Penang, the true ratios stand approximately thus:—Singapore \$5,810,455, Province Wellesley and Dindings \$980,832, Penang \$911,103.

[illegible]

Appendix.	Heads of Expenditure.	Singapore.	Penang.
XIII	<i>Sums spent on Recreation Grounds.</i>	\$48,894	
	Singapore \$48,894		
	(In addition to the above expenditure a large sum was paid out of the General Revenue for the sea-wall in front of the Singapore Grounds)		
XIII	Penang \$20,403	...	\$20,403
	(The Penang Municipal Ratepayers are saddled with the expense of the sea-wall in front of the Penang Grounds)		
	Totals ...	\$48,894	\$20,403

THE CHARACTER OF THE MOVEMENT.

THE Singapore papers, and a Penang bi-weekly publication of recent origin, having unblushingly misrepresented the character of the movement (presumably with the object of misleading those in England to whom copies of these papers were sent) it was decided to deprive the traducers of their shield of affected ignorance by sending them an authentic account of the proceedings connected with the movement. The abuse was of a wholesale character, but as one of the Chinese leaders was specially selected and traduced in a *cowardly* manner, the others asked me (as one conversant with their course of action) to give a faithful account of it. As a result, the following appeared in a letter which I sent to the Singapore papers:—

The Hon'ble D. Comrie's motion was drawn and forwarded by him, in deference to the wishes of the warmest friends of the Governor has in Penang, namely, Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, Mr. F. J. C. Ross, and Mr. A. G. Wright, all of whom feel as strongly as any of us do that Penang is neither fairly treated nor fairly represented. Their speeches shew their feeling, and these gentlemen acted as they did with the object of enabling the Governor to judge, free from the pressure of *proof* which *they knew* would otherwise be produced.

The Liberals who acted in concert with the Chinese, suggested that they should attend the public meeting, and said that the faith of the Governor's friends might be based on knowledge which they kept to themselves; that if they were right in their belief that the Governor would take their view, then, as His Excellency commanded a majority, the object aimed at might be effected without the Chinese Petition (then in course of signature) being forwarded, and the Liberals pointed out, that whichever way the Council vote went, *Penang's* position would be strengthened.

If the Singapore section of the Council voted for the motion, it would be easy to agree on a common ground of action by which justice would be done to Penang, and improvements effected in connection with the development of the Native States: improvements which would benefit these States and, at the same time, more than recoup Singapore for any loss she might seem to sustain by Penang getting her due. If the Council voted against the motion, we could then utilize truths which otherwise need not be used, and, finally, that as our strength lay in London it did not matter to Penang which way the Singapore vote went.

These views were put before the Chinese for consideration, and, after mature deliberation, they adopted them as a reasonable and fair estimate of the position, and from that moment the four parties (the Conservatives, Independents, Liberals, and Chinese) were united.

What happened previously to Mr. Comrie's notice of motion was this: six copies of the Singapore petition came to Penang, and those who rejected it did so because they believed it was a covert attempt to put on record an approval of the general policy which His Excellency had followed for over four years, and with which he was associated as Colonial Secretary for about seven years.

Having that belief, the Chinese had a petition drawn, embodying the Chinese view, but, subsequently coming to the conclusion that the policy in question affected the Europeans as much as themselves, they asked me to draw a petition such as the Europeans, Mahomedans and Chinese would be likely to sign. I drew one entirely excluding reference to the Singapore Petition, and presented it to the Chinese for consideration, when they at once agreed to the elimination. As to the new draft generally, they thought it so extremely mild that they doubted that the Secretary of State would take any notice of it, but as there were the varying shades of opinion of five parties to meet, they accepted the new draft unreservedly. It was then handed to the Conservatives for consideration, but they (after keeping it for several days) decided that the only course they could support *at that stage* was one appealing (without a petition) to the Legislative Council.

The Chinese would not agree to ask the Legislative Council to be judges in its own cause, and as the Conservatives' decision was final, it was decided that a petition such as would meet with favour from all the Chinese connected with trade and possessed of property (except Government contractors) was their best course of action, and the petition (which is essentially Chinese) was adopted. The Chinese replied accordingly to the Conservatives, who received the reply at noon, and on the same evening the notice of Mr. Comrie's motion appeared in the *Pinang Gazette*. It has already been explained how the motion originated, and how the Liberal party (which stood between) induced the Chinese to support the Conservative action, so far at least as that was possible without stultifying their own. The motions were addressed to the Secretary of State and so carried beyond the Council in deference to the views of the Chinese and Liberal parties, and what happened at the public meeting has been reported in the *Pinang Gazette*.

The Chinese share the belief that the Chief of this Settlement is not a Governor, and less of the power of a Governor, and less of the value of a magistrate; that the brain of an official does not ~~change~~ when he is transferred from Singapore to Penang, and, even when the heads of the Penang departments are allowed to bring to the brains they have, it will be better for Penang and better for Singapore. Among the benefits will be that arising from the Governor having fewer details of office to attend to, and more time to think of important matters; and he will have time to devote to schemes of development, which cannot fail to enrich Singapore as well as the other parts of the Colony.

For the information of misinformed Editors I will state now who the principal leaders of the movement are, and may mention that the unity of aim renders a rupture between the parties as unlikely as that the Singapore Forts can ever defend Penang.

The Conservatives are led by Mr. J. Y. Kennedy, J. P., of the firm of Allen and Kennedy, Brokers, Sugar Estate Agents and Financiers, late Member of the Legislative Council, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, Member of the first Harbour Committee, and President of the Municipality; by Mr. F. J. C. Ross, Barrister-at-Law, partner of Mr. Logan, Solicitor-General, the leader of the Penang Bar, Member of the Chamber of Commerce, and President of the Penang Club; and Mr. A. G. Wright, the Penang head of the firm of Sandilands Buttery & Co., Penang, and John Buttery & Co., London, Municipal Commissioner, Chairman of the Harbour Committee, and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Independents are led by the Hon'ble D. Comrie, J. P., head of the firm of Comrie & Co., Merchants, partner of the firm of DeMornay & Comrie, proprietors of Malakoff Tapioca Estate, Municipal Commissioner, ex-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and Member of the Legislative Council; by Mr. W. C. Brown, M. D., J. P., the leading Penang Physician, who, in a hotly contested election, carried one of the seats in the first Penang Council under the existing Ordinance, and who, on his consenting to sit again, was elected without opposition; and by Mr. Arthur R. Adams, of the firm of Hogan and Adams, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the first Harbour Committee, and one of the most brilliant and most successful Members of the Penang Bar.

The Liberals are led by Mr. Chas. W. Barnett, A.M.I.C.E., the leading Civil Engineer, Timber Merchant and Estate Lessee, Member of the first Harbour Committee and Member of the

present one, thrice elected to the Municipal Council, always with a large vote, and in contests by overwhelming majorities; by Mr. Reginald Hogan, Barrister-at-Law, whose business connection is one of the most extensive in Penang, twice elected to the Municipal Council, and who, *immediately* on his return from England, was waited on by a numerous and powerful body of ratepayers and asked to stand for re-election; and Mr. F. M. McLarty, M. I. M. E., of the firm of McLarty & Co., Engineers and Contractors, past-President of the Engineers' Institute, Member of the first and present Harbour Committees, Member of the Chamber of Commerce and twice elected to the Municipal Council.

The Chinese are led by Mr. Lee Phee Yeow, merchant and ship owner, house and land owner, head of the firms of Chong Moh & Co., Penang, Seng Moh & Co., Rangoon, and Seng Moh and Co., Calcutta; by Mr. Koh Seang Tat, retired merchant, house and estate owner, member of the Municipal Council, to which he has been twice elected, and to which (at an uncontested election) he was returned by sixteen times the number of votes that the Hon. T. Shelford (the leader of the Singapore un-officials) had given to him on the occasion of his abortive effort to become an elected member of the Singapore Municipal Board; by Mr. Lim Leng Cheak, rice mill-owner and tapioca estate owner, head of the firm of Leng Cheak & Co., merchants and ship-owners, and member of the Harbour Committee; by Mr. Khaw Joo Ghee, son of the Rajah of Renong and nephew of the Governor of Trang, merchant and shipowner and managing partner of the firm of Koe Guan & Co., Penang; by Mr. Ong Cheng Swee, managing partner of Ban Chin Hong & Co., merchants and shipowners; by Quah Beng Poh, tin merchant and steamship agent, head of the firm of Quah Beng Poh & Co.; by Mr. Ong Beng Cheng, sugar estate owner; and thirty-five others.

The leading Penang paper (the *Pinang Gazette*) edited by Mr. Archibald Kennedy, powerfully supported the movement; and the only gentlemen now resident in the Settlement, who have previously taken leading parts in public questions, but not in this movement, are, as before stated, the representatives of Singapore firms and foreign residents, who sympathise with the movement but from motives of delicacy remain inactive, Mr. David Brown and Mr. John Allan, ex-Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Council (the latter of whom is only here on a visit from London, but whose partner occupied the chair at the public meeting), and Mr. August Huttenbach. The great parliamentary leader, Mr. Henry Labouchere, has undertaken to

present the Petition, and having now given you a complete history of the whole movement, there is no longer any excuse for such mis-representations as have appeared in your paper.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out, that when such gentlemen as those before named: the high officials, the leading Chinese, and the leading business and professional Europeans, all agree that a Royal Commission is desirable, because Penang is neither properly treated or adequately represented, it is dastardly cowardice to select one of the number who had an action in court, and, commenting on that action (without acknowledging that he had successfully defended it) to attempt to make out a case of spite. As well say that the Hon'ble W. E. Maxwell himself was "spiteful" when he complained of the want of administrative facilities in Penang; that his amiable and well loved successor (the Hon'ble C. W. S. Kynnersley) deserved "deportation" for inheriting the opinion direct from his predecessor, who, in his more exalted position, may now think his own former views heresy, or, that the Hon'ble A. M. Skinner, C.M.G., should be sent into "retirement" for recording and standing by his honest conviction of the wrongness of the system of dealing with Penang money.

The truth is simple: if Penang could not justify her claim for a Royal Commission she would not get one, and when the Commission does come, the statesmen who will constitute it will deal even handed justice all round—to the Native States as well as to the other parts of the Colony.

You surely have no need to fear a set of impartial judges; if not, then as "monopoly-ridden Singapore" has as much to gain by a Royal Commission as Penang has, you can have no objection to become an advocate for a Singapore movement, to include the Singapore wrongs on the list of grievances to be dealt with by the coming Commission, and feeling assured of your sympathy, we recommend to your attention and to that of your readers, the parts* of the foregoing bearing specially on the Sister Settlement.

I am, &c.,

F. M. McLARTY.

Note.—The terms *Conservatives*, *Independent*, and *Liberals*, are not used in the foregoing as implying adhesion to, or separation from, any of the Home political parties, but in relation to Colonial politics.

*Omitted because they come out in "the Proofs."

NOTES CONNECTED WITH THE PROOFS.

PENANG, Province Wellesley and Dindings are shewn to have been officially recognised by the Secretary of State as distinct Settlements with separate interests.

Malacca not being in dispute, the accounts of that Settlement are not included.

REVENUE.

The revenue of Penang, Province Wellesley and Dindings being blended in the books, it has not been possible to put down figures shewing *exactly* their respective contributions, but from what is known, and by making allowance for errors of entry, (referred to in "the Proofs") it has been computed that the ratio of revenue in the cases of the Settlements in question stands approximately thus:—

Province Wellesley and Dindings	...	...	1.
Penang	...	...	3.
Singapore	...	...	6.

EXPENDITURE.

As to Expenditure, it is regarded as being fairly divisible into two sections, viz.:—

- (a) Administration charges;
- (b) Expenditure on facilities for the trade of each Settlement, and on matters connected with the health, convenience, or comfort, of the settlers.

With respect to administration it is self-evident that Penang is unduly charged, but as it lies outside of the province of any one community to arbitrarily assume the exact relative proportion of the cost of administration fairly chargeable to each Settlement, the state of the account in respect to these charges has necessarily been left to be made clear by those whom the Secretary of State may appoint to investigate the whole of the questions at issue. While, however, we are thus debarred from producing a balance sheet, the figures in the appendices leave no room to doubt that (independently of the sums that will fall to be credited to Penang on account of administration, overcharges and the errors of accounting pointed out in "the Proofs") the whole sum standing at the credit of the Colony in January 1892 viz., \$1,302,152.82 was Penang money—as can be seen by looking at the Government expenditure on each of the Settlements in question, and considering the total sums spent on each along with the ratio of revenue.

The blending of the accounts of the three Northern Provinces obscures the fact that Province Wellesley and Dindings are non-self-supporting, but to see that they are so, it is necessary to observe the amount expended on their public works, the expense of collecting their revenues, the extent of the population, the fact that the gaols and hospitals situated in Penang are as much—if not more—used by the settlers of Province and Dindings, as by the Penangites. The gaols are established and maintained as much in the interests of Province Wellesley and Dindings as in the interests of Penang. That in affairs which are purely those of Province Wellesley and Dindings, there is a corresponding outlay in the contingencies, and in the time of what is called the “Penang administration,” and that the Government holds that these two Provinces *together* with Penang are at debit.

Now, since Penang contributes so much more in revenue and receives so much less by way of expenditure, it goes without saying that this so-called deficit is due to Province Wellesley and the Dindings being *non-self-supporting*; for any unprejudiced person can see that if they were self-supporting then Penang, by bringing in a revenue three times theirs, and spending on herself only four-sevenths of the sum spent on them, would necessarily have many millions of dollars at her credit, and the “Proofs” shew that as Penang is made to contribute to Malacca, Singapore should be made to contribute to the maintenance of Province Wellesley and the Dindings.

PROOFS

DELIVERED BY THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE

CHINESE COMMITTEE,

IN SUPPORT OF THE PRAYER FOR A

ROYAL COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY,

TO

THE HON'BLE A. M. SKINNER, C.M.G.,

Resident Councillor of Penang,

FOR TRANSMISSION TO

HIS LORDSHIP THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,

THROUGH

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CECIL CLEMENTI SMITH, G.C.M.G.,

Governor of the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

THE PROOFS.

HENRY LABOUCHERE ESQUIRE, M. P.,
London.

SIR,

We have now the honour to place before you certain details justifying our Petition to His Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

A copy of this statement will be handed to the Chief of the Settlement, the Honourable the Resident Councillor, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor, with a view to enable His Excellency to criticise it, so that His Lordship the Secretary of State may have presented to him information bearing on both sides of the questions at issue.

We say so, not because we regard the matter as one between the Governor and the people, but because while we think a Royal Commission necessary, His Excellency takes the opposite view. In the Petition we said that we thought His Excellency too long accustomed to the policy to take kindly to a change, and that a change of policy should bring with it a change of Governor. To that belief we adhere, but the belief has nothing to do with our estimate of His Excellency as a Governor. We saw how, when unfettered by the traditions of his office and thrown on his own resources, when harassed by the clamour of high Singapore military authorities thirsting for glory, hampered by the spirit of influential Singapore speculators, misrepresented by the Singapore Press, and forced to put down a rebellion in a State that was not worth conquering, he surmounted all obstacles in a manner consistent with the dignity of the Crown he represented, did so without losing sight of humane consideration for an ignorant people, without waste of money, and almost entirely without loss of life. In numerous other ways we have had evidence of the ability that made him a Governor, which we refer to, not that we suppose it possible the Colonial Office can in any way be influenced in its estimate of one of its most distinguished officers by an expression of opinion from those whose knowledge is mainly confined to that of trade and its ramifications, but because while we perceive the wrongness of the affairs that trouble us, the same perception makes us conscious of the firm character and great natural ability of the Administrator

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whose misfortune it has been to administer a policy which he did not create, and which is certainly as unwise as it is in our opinion unjust.

It will be observed that in our Petition we pray for the rectification of the faults of the system of administration, the institution of a proper system of representation, and a radical change in the policy which, if continued, is calculated to lead to a terrible depreciation in the value of Penang property, as the facts enumerated here will shew. These facts are drawn from the Blue Books of the Colony, 1875 to 1891 (the last issued), from Reports, etc., published by the Government, and are supported by common knowledge which is undeniable.

THE SEPARATE CHARACTER OF THE FIVE SETTLEMENTS.

The accounts as shewn in the Blue Books make it appear that there are only three Settlements in the Colony, namely, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, whereas there are five; the other two being Province Wellesley and Dindings, clearly shewn on the map of the Malay Peninsula. Of the five, only two (Singapore and Penang) have been self-supporting, and, between them, they make up the deficits of the other three, but the manner in which these deficits are made up is most inequitable.

Singapore avoids payment of any part of the deficits of Province Wellesley and the Dindings, under a system which blends the accounts of these two Settlements with those of Penang, and the wrongness of the practice is thinly glossed over by naming the three distinct Settlements "the Settlement of Penang," but it is only in the Government accounts that the unity exists. We are no doubt on the best of terms with our neighbours of Province Wellesley and the very few who reside in the Dindings, but while it is reasonable to administer these two Settlements from Penang, on account of their locality (at least until they become important enough to merit an administration specially their own), Singapore should contribute towards their maintenance just as Penang contributes to the maintenance of Malacca and even to works in Singapore.

The distinctness of these three Settlements will be understood when it is explained that Penang is an island, the revenue and prosperity of which is principally dependent on its keeping to the front in facilities for transit trade, for which it is naturally suited by situation, by its magnificent harbour (the perfect shelter of which on the Penang side is second to that of no port in the world), and by the comparatively small cost at which it can be kept to the front. These advantages being the source

of Penang's past success and her hope in the future, the aims and aspirations of her settlers are *necessarily* different to those of the settlers of Province Wellesley, which is an agricultural Settlement.

As for the Dindings, situated sixty miles from Penang, it is not many years since its administration was transferred to Singapore, and *an effort made to initiate it as a rival port to Penang*, and it was only when that effort failed that it was re-transferred and hung round the neck of this Settlement, against the interests of which that fever-stricken jungle had been pitted. In Penang there are many millions sterling invested in property which cannot be removed, the depreciation of which would bring terrible ruin on tens of thousands: and we respectfully but very firmly submit, that that property is more justly entitled to protection from *artificial* depreciation than the property of speculators in the state of Pahang is entitled to protection (from *natural* depreciation) by means of large advances from the general revenue of the Colony (largely Penang money) amounting to over ten times the amount of the last reported annual revenue of that State, and to seventy times its margin of revenue left after paying the sums due to Native Chiefs.

When, seeing one trade after another drawn from Penang to Singapore, seeing Penang's revenue increase while the people were steadily growing poor, the Penang public, years ago, demanded the recognition of Penang interests by the Legislative Council, and an expenditure of a part of her own money upon facilities for trade, a shew of yielding to the public was made; but it will be seen that these interests received no attention at all, and that, on the contrary, a theory was advanced by Singaporeans, and in some way conveyed to the then Secretary of State, that the trade of Penang might ultimately go to Province Wellesley (exposed to the full force of N. W. winds and sea), or to the Dindings (the rocks of which might injure friendly merchantmen more than the guns of Singapore could an enemy) and that therefore it would be unwise to acquiesce in Penang's demands. That the idea was conveyed to the Secretary of State, and delusively conveyed, appears to us from the following words in his despatch No. 169, 4th June, 1891, addressed to the Governor:—

“There is, however, one question on which the decision relative to these works seems really to depend, namely, whether there is reason to believe that Penang will maintain in the future *the position Sir John Coode describes it as now occupying—of a great entrepôt of commerce between Europe and the countries*

"*adjacent to the Island.* So far as the traffic with the Malay Peninsula and Burma is concerned, it is conceivable that the establishment of a good port at the Dindings or elsewhere on the mainland in direct communication with a railway system, might divert from Penang a portion of its traffic which, from the insular position of George Town, is now burdened with the expenses and risks of a double transshipment. This consideration will, no doubt, be carefully weighed by you before submitting to me your final report on the subject."

I have, &c.,

(Sgd.) KNUTSFORD.

Now, Sir, there are figures and other facts contained herein which prove the utter hollowness of such an idea, but the point to be emphasised at this stage is the fact, that assuming for the moment that those responsible for the theory of "natural transfer of trade" were right in that contention, there would still be nothing but injustice in artificially beggaring Penang by using its money (required for its own protection) for the development of Province Wellesley and the Dindings, which they (the Prophets) affect to believe capable of naturally developing themselves to the extinction of Penang, and presumably to the extinction of each other.

There is, however, nothing serious in the affectation that "natural transfer" is possible, and the *palpable* aim of the theory is to environ these three Settlements with uncertainties (purely theoretical) playing off the one place against the other, working all so as to really develop none (*except agriculturally*), and all with the object of drifting the entire trade of the Peninsula and Sumatra to Singapore—not to the benefit of the Native States or that of the Colony, nor in the best interests of the Empire; all of whose interests lie not in centralization, but in safe and extensive development, which, under a system of centralization is impossible, and it requires only a moderate amount of penetration to see that the real object is the furthering of the commercial projects of a number of too influential individuals represented in Singapore, whose interests lie in a particular groove, and who do not appear to care who are beggared so that they are enriched.

There being no question anywhere that the interests of Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings are distinctly different, there can be no question that *their revenue should be treated distinctly*, and that where there are deficits these should be made good from the general revenue of *the Colony* and not by

Penang alone, which besides being charged with the development of these two Settlements (Penang's? prospective rivals) is also charged with a portion of the deficits of Malacca, and made to contribute largely to Singapore charges, among which Penang is debited with £40,000 sterling per annum for Singapore military works, while admittedly these works do not defend Singapore (*see* Colonial Engineer's speech in Council, 25th February 1893), but only privately owned coal stored in *private* property, of which more will be said.

In fact, the whole system is wrong, and the figures are so startling that at first they will seem incredible, but as they are taken from the publications of those who (along with Singapore unofficial members of Council) are responsible for the improper state of matters, it cannot be supposed that the accounts or reports are more startling than the facts warrant; and indeed it appears to us that the most prominent characteristic observable in the system of accounting adopted in the Blue Books is, *obscurity*, which is such that we do not believe any one unpossessed of intimate local knowledge can recognise where certain items in the accounts begin and where they end, and as the accounts appear to have satisfied the Colonial Office year after year, the only reasonable assumption is, that the multitudinous duties of that department of the Imperial Government, and the comparative smallness of this Crown Colony, has led to the Colonial Office scrutiny being in *some way* hampered to a degree that is wholly inadequate for the protection of the vested interests of this Settlement.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The main fault, however, lies with ourselves, as it was our duty to acquaint the Colonial Office with all the causes of our troubles and our discontent, instead of fruitlessly aiming at the redress of grievances (one by one) by appeal to a Legislative Council which neither seems capable of comprehending the magnitude of its blunders, nor the acuteness of the series of wrongs to which this Settlement has been subjected. That want of sympathy is seen in the admission of the leader of the Singapore unofficial members of Council (*see* Legislative Council Report 23rd February 1893, pages 4 and 5) in which speech he said: "There is no doubt there are grievances at Penang, and there is from causes, some known to us and some not, a growing feeling of discontent."

We have spoken in the foregoing of Province Wellesley and the Dindings being administered from Penang, but that is

only a theory. The orders *pass* from Penang to the executive officials of these places, but all questions of importance are actually settled in Singapore. According to the speech of the Hon'ble A. M. Skinner, c.m.g. (the Chief of this Settlement) delivered in the Legislative Council on 23rd February last, he has not been present at the Council Meeting since 1890, and since his speech is as strongly in favour of a Royal Commission as it could well be (having regard to the fact that the Governor was opposed to it) there can be no doubt that his absence from meetings which imposed on Penang, was not voluntary; and this may be further seen in his statement in the same speech where he said: "I was glad when your Excellency invited me to come 'up and take part in the discussion,' shewing that he was not free to go without being 'invited.'"

Again he said: "In regard to financial affairs I cannot 'conceive any one not recognising the great force of the representation made by the Hon'ble Member who moved the resolution (requesting the Governor to ask for the appointment of a 'Royal Commission) as to the difficulties that Penang interests lie under. While Council and Finance Committee sit here, representation to the same degree Singapore enjoys is impossible, not only is there a difference in numbers—two members from Penang representing 235,000 persons and five in Singapore representing a Settlement of 182,000" (this is of course the *official* way of putting the point, but the *public* view is, that Singapore has six official and five unofficial members, or, deducting the independent General Officer Commanding, ten resident members, as against Penang's one official and two unofficial members, who, Mr. Skinner goes on to shew, are practically powerless) "but there is what is far more important, 'the difference between visitors and gentlemen who are on the spot and who are in constant communication with the Colonial Secretary. Not only that, but they can always, and especially during the whole time that the Finance Committee is sitting, ask for 'the papers' and inform themselves of every detail when the Estimates are before the Committee. The Penang members cannot do so and are at a considerable disadvantage."

After shewing the actual practice, and stating that the leader of the Singapore unofficial members of Council (the Hon'ble T. Shelford, c. m. g.) "had matters all to himself," the Chief of Penang, illustrating the treatment Penang was used to, said: "*The increase we proposed to meet an epidemic* was objected to as coming up too late, and the Acting Governor said the officers concerned would have to keep within the limits of the

"vote whether there was an outbreak or not (Legislative Council Proceedings 1890, page 104.) That was the hearing one of the Penang votes received.....When its members cannot attend the Finance Committee, and by some oversight a vote is not brought up, the opportunity to put things straight on a second reading is lost."

The Hon'ble D. Comrie, who proposed the motion, addressed an assembly the leading members of which could not be by any means ignorant of the actual state of matters, and he therefore considered it unnecessary to enumerate the long list of Penang's grievances. He represented all the parties in Penang—as the newspaper reports (forwarded to you) shew, the Chinese among the number—and as it goes without saying that he had at his command not merely the services of those from whom the following analysis proceeds, but that of all the other parties as well, the thoroughly ungenerous nature of the taunts levelled at the Hon'ble Member will be understood. He was blamed for not producing figures at the public meeting in the face of the fact that he said:—*"Speaking from an experience of a quarter of a century I can vouch for the fact that there has not, during that period, been a more numerously attended meeting and a more enlightened knowledge of the subject to be dealt with at that meeting than was gathered there that day. I should imagine there must have been between four and five hundred Chinese, and certainly all the representatives of the European community. The Chinese who were present were men who had an interest at stake, a very great interest, and they came there with an intelligent knowledge of what they were asked to vote upon."*

Following Mr. Comrie, the Senior Member for Penang, the Hon'ble J. M. Vermont, who (*personally* against it) voted for the motion in deference to the unanimously expressed wish of the public meeting, supported Mr. Comrie's contention (as to the class of which the meeting was composed) in the following speech:—*"Sir, as the Senior Member of Penang, it is with great regret that I find that such a resolution has been forwarded to your Excellency. I think the better form would have been that the community of Penang should have called a meeting and asked your Excellency to meet a deputation to represent their grievances. However, a public meeting has been held, and as Mr. Comrie says, a most influential one, without exception the largest I have seen, representing both Europeans and Chinese on a large scale, and I dare say much ignorance among them, not understanding fully the nature of the question, but still it was a*

"large meeting, comprising the most influential Europeans and the most influential Chinese in the community. At the same time I must admit that for years Penang has had grievances on which we have been brooding and brooding, and now they have expressed themselves." Having done so, I cannot go against my fellow-colonists; though I consider they have not acted rightly towards your Excellency, nevertheless I find it my duty to second *"this resolution."* So that, excepting in the expression *"I dare say much ignorance among them, not understanding fully the nature of the question,"* Mr. Vermont endorsed the statements of Mr. Comrie to which we have drawn attention, and as to Mr. Vermont's strictures on the *"ignorance"* of those whose judgment he preferred to his own, we need not say more than this, that in the twenty years during which he has sat in the Legislative Council as the nominee of one Governor after another, he has never been known to elucidate the subject *"fully"* or otherwise.

Yet, after the character of the meeting had been vouched for by one member, and endorsed by the other, Mr. Comrie (who represented the Conservative, Independent, Liberal and Chinese parties) was blamed for not producing figures at the meeting. We did not want figures; we are full of them (as the attached appendices shew), we wanted redress, and asked for the appointment of impartial judges, as the only means by which we could get it. Had figures never existed, we would have *enough in the facts*, which are of the most palpable, unrelenting and irritating character.

Even the Hon'ble T. Shelford who opposed the motion said: *"I agree with him in regretting this over centralization and that the title (position) of Lieutenant-Governor was done away with. I think it is to be regretted that every little detail has to be referred to head-quarters."*

The Hon'ble A. M. Skinner, Resident Councillor of Penang, said in the speech before quoted (that of 23rd February): *"It was never intended, that I can find, to set Penang under Singapore, in the sense of having to refer every point to Singapore, and to centralize all Council meetings and administration in one Settlement. This has grown more so of late years and many things go to make it a vital question at the present time. The position that the Hon'ble member who moved this resolution took up is, as I understand, to localize the affairs of Penang and to give up centralization here. Is there any question whether more could not be left to Penang than is done?"* *"I cannot conceive any difference of opinion as to the advanta-*

"ges of giving the Northern Settlement more independence and initiative.....If we compare such places as Barbadoes, Antigua, and other West Indian Governments, we shall see that Penang is the larger in revenue, trade, and population. I believe it exceeds any Settlement under Her Majesty's Crown which is not allowed its own administration, with a Governor, Colonial Secretary and so on to itself".

These statements and such as these (to be found throughout the speeches, shewing quite clearly the need of impartial judges who are *statesmen*) were the only statements made at the meeting of Council which have remained uncontradicted and are irrefutable, except, possibly, the speech of Sir Charles Warren, who did not take a side at all, but simply (at the request of the Governor) explained military and naval matters that were not in question at the time, and then walked out of the Council Chamber without voting.

Most of the Singapore members who voted against the motion did not speak at all, the Governor, Mr. Shelford, the Colonial Engineer and the Colonial Secretary being the only speakers among the "noes," and His Excellency's speech having been based entirely on the theory that the other three gentlemen had *proved* Penang wrong, we need not go beyond shewing the fallacy of that belief by simply exhibiting the truth.

We would point to the fact that the only incontrovertible statements contained in these gentlemen's speeches are in favour of Penang's contentions. We have already quoted some of Mr. Shelford's *vital* admissions, and shall now shew that the most important statement he made is also an argument for the appointment of impartial judges. The statement was of course *not meant* to be read in that sense, but we have to deal with the facts. He said: "Now, my Hon'ble friend has not given us figures, and apparently does not understand the principle upon which the administration charges are divided. That principle was adopted in 1871, when a Committee was appointed to consider the question. The principle is that you deduct the distributable revenue and expenditure, leaving that which is strictly local, and then add to it the distributable revenue and expenditure in the same relative proportions."

There is a general haziness about the *explanation* which need not be criticised, because Mr. Shelford does not describe the *inner* principle on which his theoretically governing factor *localization* is based, and because the *only* definite part of his *explanatory* statement is simply this, that the principle "was adopted in 1871, when a Committee was appointed to examine

"the question." Now, supposing the "principle" was right at the time it was "adopted" (and we say that either it was not or it has been violated), we hold, that as *the conditions are now entirely different* to what they were twenty-two years ago, when the Native States were not a factor at all, when the revenue of Penang stood at \$502,033 instead of \$1,288,619 as in 1891 (last figures published), when *private* coal sheds were not protected in Singapore as now, at a cost of £40,000 sterling per annum to Penang, when Province Wellesley and the Dindings were not represented to the Secretary of State (through the inventions of Singapore minds) as prospective rivals to Penang as ports of transshipment, nor (as at present) made an excuse for using Penang money to her detriment as such a port—when *everything was different to what it is now* (even the relative proportion of the revenues of Penang and Singapore), we hold that the conditions being *entirely* changed, so should be changed the principle which has lost the basis on which it is said to have rested, and it therefore follows that Mr. Shelford's main point, taken together with these facts, is an incontrovertible argument for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

The same weakness is noticeable throughout Mr. Shelford's speech, and as he is the leader of the Singapore unofficial members (who are notoriously clever), that weakness can be due only to the wrongness of their case, the *hopelessness* of which led him to say: "if they want the constitution changed, it must be "done at home; this Council has no power to do it." Of course it has not, and if it had we would not ask Mr. Shelford and his friends to effect the change—if we did, the last state would be worse than the present one; but the Council had the power to ask for the appointment of a Royal Commission which would recommend nothing that was not wise, and the fear (of such a Commission) exhibited by Mr. Shelford and the other Singapore leaders "speaks volumes."

The Colonial Engineer and the Colonial Secretary came after Mr. Shelford, and each of the three had arguments against Penang's demands. Mr. Shelford and the Colonial Engineer (the Hon'ble H. E. McCallum, C.M.G.) rested their arguments on figures, while the Colonial Secretary (the Hon'ble W. E. Maxwell, C.M.G.) stood on his experience. The defect in the figures is, that they are nothing more; they do not truly represent anything at all—a fact which is hardly necessary to state, since their authors adduced no proofs but merely made assertions that were diametrically opposed to common knowledge. We efface these figures, and do so not merely by logical proofs, but by appendices which

are compiled from the Blue Books, and which cannot be denied, unless on the theory that these Books are a perfect delusion, in which event we should demand a Royal Commission to try those who were responsible for the deception, and even then that part of the work of the Commission pointed to herein could be proved by facts which are more forcible even than figures.

As to Mr. Maxwell's experience (and for that matter the experience also of every one of the Singaporeans who affected such a possession), it will be found on examination to be wholly at variance with the conclusions they based on it. The whole conclusions being briefly this, that experience and figures go to shew that Penang had not only been fairly, but even *generously*, treated, and that though at certain periods she had been neglected, she had had (reckoning for the past fourteen years) very much more than her fair share.

In proving that the three gentlemen are utterly wrong in their conclusions we do not charge them with wilful misrepresentation, but merely with a defect of memory which prevents them from remembering that Province Wellesley is not Penang, and that Penang is not the Dindings. We do not say that their memory is *perpetually* defective, for we shew that when Penang wants part of her own money spent on herself they quickly remember the separate character of the three Settlements, and become *so anxious about the difference* and the public? weal involved in it, or at all events *their theory connected therewith, as to press on the attention of the Secretary of State the fact which they forgot when delivering their speeches in Council.*

To prove the freak of memory, we will now quote the most forcible passage in Mr. Maxwell's speech. The Hon'ble gentleman said :—"When I compare the admirable condition to-day of "the metalled roads of Province Wellesley with the earth roads "over which men used painfully to travel. When I see permanent masonry bridges instead of ricketty-wooden structures "of former days, iron pontoon bridges over two of the rivers, "excellent police stations, admirable school-buildings and other "works, and at the same time I am told Penang is neglected, I "say, Sir, that the gentlemen who make these statements do not "travel, and do not inform themselves of the condition of their "own Settlement." Now, Sir, since the school-buildings of Penang, like other matters connected with its schools, are *insignificant* in comparison to those of Singapore, it is certain that Mr. Maxwell's contemptuous language (which he had the temerity to direct at the heads of nearly all the business concerns in Penang) arose from his *superior* knowledge of the roads and

bridges, and if he be right in his theory as to our ignorance of these things, then that would only prove that the roads and bridges had been made where there was no use for them, since we could not use them and be ignorant of their existence. We shall, however, leave the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Engineer to settle that point between them, and content ourselves by proving that (excepting "the sums spent in developing "roads at the 'back'" of Penang, referred to so briefly by the otherwise fluent Colonial Engineer, Council Meeting Report, page 13) the money has not been spent in Penang.

THE RELATIVE TREATMENT OF THE NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS.

In Appendices I to Iq you will find a detailed account of the expenditure on "Roads, Streets and Bridges" in Penang and Province Wellesley during the past 17 years, and in the Dindings for that part of the period during which it has theoretically been administered from Penang. The Appendices shew that the total expenditure on Penang in that period was \$348,640, and in Province Wellesley and the Dindings \$1,134,920, and this notwithstanding the fact that the revenue of these two Settlements in the same period was insignificant as compared to that of Penang.

There have, however, been improvements in the Penang "Roads, Streets and Bridges," but these improvements have been effected *not* by expenditure from the general revenue, but by landowners giving up *without payment* part of their land, and by the expenditure of \$879,278 by the Municipality (*see* Appendix II to IIb) which money was collected directly from Penang land and house-owners or tenants, under a tax of 10 per cent. on the rental. As to this we make no complaint at all: it is right that we should pay Municipal taxes for Municipal work, but we mention the fact to shew the hitch in Mr. Maxwell's memory and the misleading character of his "experience."

Now, Sir, referring to Appendix I, we ask you to compare the system of developing two of the five Settlements at the expense of Penang, the system under which (her money having been so used), when she wants part of her money spent on herself, she is told that having already spent it she cannot have it. We ask you to compare that system with the *principle* enunciated by His Excellency the Governor in the concluding part of his speech closing the debate, namely, "I have noticed to-day that "nothing whatever has been said about Malacca. My Hon'ble "friend the Resident Councillor of Malacca has, perhaps, very "prudently kept quiet, but it must not be forgotten that when "the Colony became a Colony it took upon itself obligations to-

"gether with its privileges, and because Malacca cannot pay its way—it has baffled the powers of Government up to this time to make it to do so—*there is no reason why Singapore should bear the whole cost of its maintenance.* Part of the obligations the Government incurred was unquestionably to take care of each of the Settlements, and to see they were maintained as a whole in a proper condition worthy of the British Crown."

We also argue for the principle enunciated by the Governor, and do not know of anyone who argues against it, but we contend, and refer to the Appendices No. I to XXX to prove that the principle has not been equitably observed; that, in brief, while we have been made to develop Province Wellesley and the Dindings (so far as that jungle has been improved), we have also been made to contribute towards the maintenance of Malacca and towards Singapore works, and apparently on no principle at all, unless it be that we should maintain the two former because they are near and poor; to assist Malacca because she is poor and far away, and Singapore because she is far away and rich, but, we hold that as "it has baffled the powers of Government up to this time" to make Province Wellesley and the Dindings "pay their own way," just as *certainly as in the case of Malacca*; and as in the latter case it is held that "there is no reason why Singapore should bear the whole cost of its maintenance," so we hold that there is no reason why Penang should bear the whole cost of the maintenance of Province Wellesley and the Dindings, but many reasons why she should not: prominent among which stands the fact that expenditure on these Settlements is reckoned as expenditure on *Penang*, before whose face they are constantly held as future extinguishers.

Added to the hardship of being retarded, we are actually made to appear at debit, while a system of accounting consistent with the principle enunciated by the Governor, would prove that the sum at the credit of the Colony is Penang money. The fallacy is not due merely to the inequitable treatment in the matter of expenditure, but also to revenue actually belonging to Penang being credited to Singapore.

The foregoing, bad as it is, shews only a little part of Penang's wrongs, as will be seen by what follows, but we think this a convenient point to state that supposing (which is *not the fact*) Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings had formed *one Colony*, and had subsequently been joined to Singapore and Malacca, the mere fact that the three had *once* been united could *not*, under the principle enunciated by the Governor, be held as a reason why the two non-self-supporting Settlements (Province

Wellesley and the Dindings) should not be supported partly by Singapore, just as Malacca (under the principle) is partly supported by Penang; and since our contention thereon is undeniable, the minor consideration, namely, that it has been the *practice* to treat Penang as she has been treated, goes for nothing.

STUBBORN FACTS AND AWKWARD FIGURES.

The wrong involved in the treatment of Penang as compared with that of Province Wellesley and the Dindings, has been shewn, and we shall now compare the treatment of Penang with that of Singapore. As the first of numerous examples we shall take "Works and Buildings." There has not been in Penang any "works" worthy of notice designed with the object of furthering trade. On the estimates the Weld Quay Reclamation appears at a high figure, but it does not facilitate trade, and it was *paid for by the landowners* whose property was in front of the Reclamation and (according to the Colonial Engineer) the Government made a profit on the transaction, besides acquiring a right to the foreshore (formerly a doubtful problem), but the Government has not made any use of that right by way of providing facilities for the trade of the port, except by the erection of two or three short jetties that have no water near them at low-tide. Yet during the 17 years in question the Government has spent (see Appendix III) \$463,301 on the Improvement, Dredging etc. of Singapore River, of which more will be said. It spent also on works connected with the harbour of Singapore (see Appendix IV) the sum of \$797,458, and against these sums, amounting together to \$1,164,459 (see same Appendix) all that was spent on Penang trade facilities was \$14,063 while \$45,499 was spent on the jetty described below. All other expenditure in connection with Penang harbour was paid for by Penang landowners.

We shall now describe the jetty, the cost of which we do not include in the harbour works, but then, in the comparison, we also excluded Johnston's pier (which cost twice as much) renewed in Singapore during the same period. Now, the Penang jetty, built four years ago at a cost of over *three times the sum spent on facilities for Penang trade*, is a well built, elegant, and commodious passenger jetty, extending out to the line of soundings that would enable most of the numerous small passenger steamers, and all of the very numerous passenger launches, to come alongside of its landing stage, if it were meant by the Colonial Engineer that the public should be so accommodated; but, instead of having a stage (the cost of which would be trifling

as compared to that of the Jetty) long enough to accommodate the craft, there is a paltry toy thing, fit only to accommodate one launch at a time, and the very numerous passengers coming and going from morning till night have to get into sampans and scramble on to a little rickety jetty which was built as a temporary erection years before the so-called passenger jetty was built, and in point of fact the \$45,000 article is known as "the Government Jetty," and its maintenance has been made a tax on local ratepayers, while \$1,359,013 have been spent out of the General Revenue to the relief of Singapore ratepayers.

In considering the difference in the treatment of the two places in respect to such items (there were other sums spent on that River to be referred to later), it must be remembered that the trade of Singapore very largely goes over wharves of monopolists, also to be referred to later, and that the Singapore items quoted are as it were only a spur to a section of Singapore trade, whereas the items quoted as spent on Penang, only \$14,063, was spent on account of *the trade of the Port*.

Mr. Maxwell spoke about school buildings, and while we are dealing with these buildings we will shorten matter by including grants, etc., to schools, by which it will be seen (Appendix V) that in the 17 years in question Singapore has had \$913,839 as against (see Appendix VI) \$500,646 for Penang and Province Wellesley. As to other buildings for the public use, such as libraries, museums, etc., Penang has none. She has however for her library the use of a side room in the Town Hall, which (excepting the sum of \$3,343 contributed by Government) was built by money paid by Penang residents; and inclusive of that sum of \$3,343 the total expenditure by Government during the 17 years on buildings for public use was (see Appendix VIII) \$21,343 in the three Settlements, Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings, while in the same period (see Appendix VIII) \$117,529 was spent in Singapore on such buildings, besides \$143,791 in grants, making \$261,320 for Singapore and \$21,343 for Penang.

It will be seen that the only public buildings we have had are those used by Government officials, the principal set of which are placed in a position which makes them a hindrance to the trade of the port, and has kept the public at variance with the Government for the past five years. That brick pile together with the site cost (up to 1891) about \$403,686, two-thirds of which sum would have built more useful and in every way better buildings on a more suitable site. Among the buildings we have had the Residency (long needed but only recently

built) for the Chief of the Settlement, and some police buildings, which latter render insignificant the Supreme Court-houses—the character of which may be gauged by the fact that a misinformed British naval officer referred to them as “the Police Barracks,” and added that “he did not think much of them.” New Court-houses have often appeared on the Estimates, and as often have disappeared from them. The only other building worth mentioning is the new Government Bungalow on the Penang Hill.

In “Current Repairs to Public Buildings” (see Appendix IX) the sum of \$306,284 was spent in Singapore, as against \$177,876 in Penang, Province Wellesley and Dindings.

As to “Works” we have had none other than these mentioned, but Singapore is full of them. In the period under review she has had in “Works and Buildings” (see Appendix X) \$5,810,455, as against \$1,922,432 for Penang, and \$492,900 for Province Wellesley and the Dindings, on which probably the bulk of the unlocated sum of \$471,246 (shewn in the Appendix) will, on enquiry, be found to have been spent. Of the sum spent on Penang \$522,307 was refunded by the Weld Quay landowners, thereby reducing Penang favours to \$1,400,125, of which \$975,865 was spent on Government Buildings (which are built and maintained as much on account of Province Wellesley as on that of Penang). \$157,123 was spent on outside villages far from the trade of the port, and \$45,499 on the jetty (which it is clear is *not* meant for the use of the public generally), and \$32,295 was given as a grant to the Penang Municipality, leaving \$189,343 as *general* expenditure on Penang “Works and Buildings” in 17 years, or deducting the \$14,063 spent in connection with the harbour, \$175,280. With these figures before him, there is a splendid opportunity for the Hon’ble Major McCallum to explain how the sum of \$5,810,455 was spent on Singapore “Works and Buildings,” and when he does so, the great consideration shewn in matters connected with the trade, comfort, and even the luxury of Singapore, and the scant consideration shewn to Penang, will be even more astonishing than we have shewn it to be.

The only Reclamation we have had was made under agreement with the landowners, and, as stated above, it was paid for by them, but in Singapore reclamation works which dwarf ours have been carried out without any such guarantee, and these works have (see Appendix XI) cost \$650,921 up to 1891, and have been going on for two years since that period.

When Penang wants Water Works she has to collect rates from the landowners, houseowners, and tenants to pay for them,

or borrow money to do so, and make these ratepayers pay up the interest (and loan by increments), but in the Blue Books we find (see Appendix XII) that out of the General Revenue the sum of \$571,792 was spent on the Singapore Water Works in the years 1874-1879. In January 1874, New Singapore Water Works were decided on at an estimated expense of £12,500 sterling, at the end of the year £15,552 sterling had been spent on the work. In 1875 a new step was taken and the work was estimated to cost £53,125, making a seeming accuracy of estimating down to within five pounds of the cost; but £57,994 was spent on the Works at the end of that year. Yet, in the "Expenditure Detailed" for 1874 and 1875 there is no entry shewing such an outlay. In 1876 the work proceeded at an estimated expense of £71,442 sterling (presumably inclusive of the 1875 expenditure), but at the end of that year £86,182 sterling had been spent: it therefore follows that £28,188 sterling had been spent in 1876, but in the "Expenditure Detailed" there is no entry for such work. In 1877 the work proceeded, but in that year the estimated expense became £98,904 sterling and the expenditure £99,146 sterling, so that £12,964 sterling had been spent that year. In this year however its expenditure *does appear* in the "Expenditure Detailed" account. In 1878 the works still proceeded, but the estimated expense became £105,518 sterling and the expenditure £104,666 sterling, so that £5,320 sterling had been spent that year, but in the "Expenditure Detailed" the sum does not appear.

According to the Blue Book for 1878 (published in 1879), the work had been finished that year on an actual expenditure of \$491,608, yet in the "Expenditure Detailed" for 1879 the sum of \$80,184 appear under the name of "Completion of Singapore Water Works." We are left in doubt as to whether part of that sum was paid in 1879 for work which was finished in the previous year, and part of it for work finished in 1877 (for the sum exceeds the total spent in 1878), or whether the whole sum falls to be added to the sum named in the 1878 Blue Book as actual expenditure, but there is no doubt at all of the following facts, namely, that the work was begun on an estimate of £45,000 sterling, but that at the lowest computation it took £104,666 sterling to finish it, and it is equally true that in the account "Expenditure Detailed" (where the Penang public and Penang members of Council naturally look for full information) only the sum of \$141,953 has been entered, while \$491,608 at least, but probably \$571,792, had been spent.

There are, however, occasional instances of consideration for Penang. There is in it a "Recreation Ground,"

which has been used by the public for generations. It belonged to the Government, but the Executive Council (presumably struck with the advisability of doing something for Penang) transferred the ground to the Penang Municipality, with the only difference, that instead of the sea-wall (which was nearly on the point of giving way) being renewed out of the General Revenue, the local ratepayers were saddled with the expense of a new sea-wall. The Municipal Engineer (Mr. R. Peirce, selected by Sir Andrew Clark from among fifty English candidates) estimated that a thoroughly good wall would cost \$30,000, but as the Government (having by its generosity got rid of its responsibility) would not contribute more than a fifteenth part of that sum, the Municipal Commissioners have had to content themselves with a thing costing a little over one-fourth of what was required, with the prospect of having to pay the \$30,000 later.

Singapore has a Recreation Ground (in the heart of the Municipality) which the Government not only maintains but improves. The cost (to the general revenue) of each of these grounds during the 17 years was, for Singapore (see Appendix XIII) \$48,894, and for Penang (see same Appendix) \$20,403, but to Singapore figures there falls to be added a very large sum for the sea-wall, paid for, not by the Singapore Municipality, but *out of the General Revenue*.

The same spirit of disproportionate expenditure in Singapore and of saddling Penang *locally* with expenditure which should be paid out of the General Revenue is noticeable in too many instances; much of it is seen in what has been laid bare, but it apparently *permeates everything*. Numerous other instances could be exposed by shewing the basis on which the municipal limits of the two Settlements seem to be fixed, but the analysis would be interminable, and it is not necessary to go beyond what stares everyone in the face. Another instance is seen in the matter of Government Grants to the Municipality of Singapore—take grants towards bridges. The bridges of Singapore are for the greater part the continuation of streets within the Municipal limits, where enormous rents are paid, and, consequently, where the Singapore Municipality collects enormous taxes (these being based on rental) but since 1885 (see Appendix XIV) the sum of \$148,357 was granted out of the General Revenue (the balance at credit being *Penang* money principally) to the relief of the Singapore local taxpayers on the matter of bridges alone, but that is only a little bit of it. The Singapore River runs through the heart of the town and increases the rentals *throughout* enormously, beyond what

they could be were the river not there, and therefore (for the reason before stated) the Municipal income is enormously increased, probably to the extent of fifty or sixty per cent. Yet the river works are maintained and improved at the expense of the General Revenue, as before shewn. In contradistinction, the spirit in which Penang is treated may further be seen in the case of certain Ghauts (short streets running between the harbour and Beach Street which runs parallel to the Beach). There was a long crowded block, without an opening as a lung to a crowded district, and without needed passages for *the trade* of the district, but there was no grant offered to the Penang Municipality to aid them in that abnormal expenditure. On the contrary, there was a voluminous correspondence between the Municipal Commissioners and the Government before the Commissioners were allowed to *borrow* money to make three such lungs. In the case of Singapore grants are common, but in the case of Penang there is no such spirit seen on the part of the Government, and even the power to borrow what we do not grudge to pay for, is reluctantly afforded, and as to the limit of our Municipal borrowing power it is kept down to what is equivalent to about twice the amount of the whole annual Municipal revenue, whereas the beggarly, concessionaire-laden state of Pahang, under Singapore patronage, is accommodated with loans from our general revenue to the extent (as shewn) of over ten times its annual revenue, and over seventy times the margin of that revenue after paying the allowances to the Native Chiefs—the preference for Singapore and all places in which Singapore is specially interested permeates *everything*.

If the law prevents the Government from favouring Singapore in one way, another way is found to do it, and where the law does not step in, as in the case of Pahang, you can see the result. The law does not allow Singapore Municipality to borrow in a greater proportion than it allows the Penang Municipality to do, but the law does not stand in the way of grants, which directly and indirectly neutralize the barrier to Singapore's "liberties" but is never known to relieve Penang. The law insist on the Municipalities paying interest to the Government on the money it borrows (and rightly too) but (see Appendix XIV a) in 1883, when the Singapore Municipality had to pay the Government \$5,446.57 for interest it received \$2,436.00, while its credit balance stood at \$47,309.72. In 1885 the Municipality got \$54,872.34, while its credit balance was \$38,509.10. In 1886, when it had to pay as interest \$15,354.38, that payment was neutralized by a Government grant of \$25,000, when its credit balance stood at

even that will be of no consequence, for then Singapore will only be remembered as an accident that *had been*). It has required during these 17 years (see Appendix XVIII) only \$81,545 to light ships into Penang, but in the same period (see same Appendix) the sum of \$347,887 has been spent on light-houses on Singapore's account.

In view of the fact that with a Kra Canal in existence Singapore would be *nowhere*, would it not be madness to continue to enrich it, as we have shewn it has been enriched at the expense of Penang, and is it not greater madness to aim at the extinction of the latter? We think it will be found so, from the Imperial political point of view, but we merely draw attention to it, and will be content with the judgment of a Royal Commission. What particularly concerns us is the preservation of the immense capital invested in Penang. We do not pretend to be politicians, but we are human, and wish to avert artificial ruin, which (under the present policy and system of administration) stares us in the face. We are not fit to create a policy, but we can see the effect of such a thing, and we can see the terrible wrong in that we suffer under.

For convenience of reference we attach the Appendix XIX, shewing the total amount of grants, gratuities, charitable allowances and items of that sort paid out of the General Revenue during the 17 years, by which it will be seen that Singapore got \$624,387, while Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings got only \$84,739.

In a preceding paragraph we said something about the "obscurity" of the entries appearing in the Blue Books. We find certain columns devoted to "Singapore," "Penang," and "Malacca"; the obscurity caused by dubbing (in the accounts) the Dindings and Province Wellesley briefly "Penang" has already been exposed, and it has only been by laborious work that we have succeeded in dragging out the figures to the light of day, but there are many other ways in which that obscurity is further obscured, for instance, there is one column in each page of the accounts wherein certain figures are prefaced a, b, and c, and other items are without any distinguishing letter. Now, we are told (by a foot-note) that *a* represents Singapore, *b* Penang (or otherwise, Penang plus Province Wellesley plus the Dindings), and *c* represents Malacca. It is not said that the unmarked entries are undefinable, but since the other items *have been marked* we are left to form our own conclusion, the whole heterogenous mass is totalled without any sign of the sum being apportioned—as no doubt they are in returns which we have

not been able to discover, and since the accounts of the respective Settlements cannot (under any system) be made up at all without separating the items, we should particularly like to see the accounts in separate form. There is "no reason why" they should not be published, and we hope the Royal Commission will carry with it a competent staff of accountants. The total (see Appendix XX) of the heterogeneous mass is \$4,344,921, and after having laboriously separated the items we find that the *undefined* portion of that total amounts to \$2,627,397.

In other ways the system renders reference difficult, as for instance; while it is of great importance to distinguish between "construction" pure and simple and "repairs," and advisable to separate the cost of these from that of "Improvements," there is a limit to the *utility* of separation, and when any system of accounting is allowed to drift past that limit it is no longer called accounting unless by courtesy. We find numerous entries of the kind, but a single instance will suffice. Take Singapore River as a case in point. No one will deny that bridges which cross a river have a connection with it, since the river is the cause of their existence; similarly, that dredging belongs to the account, and yet we find in one place the entry "Improvement of Singapore River" not among a group of Improvement items, in another "Maintenance of Singapore River" not among a group of charges for Maintenance. Bridge here and bridge there not among a group of bridges, in other places "dredging of rivers" not among anything in particular, and we cannot find these several items forming a charge on that one River grouped *anywhere*, but we have taken the trouble to bring them together, and find (see Appendix XXI) that in the period under review the sum of \$787,221 was spent on that river or creek from the General revenue, to which we are privileged to contribute, while we have had practically nothing at all done for the furtherance of our trade.

In respect to all the accounts there is a haziness of which a fourth rate merchant would be ashamed, and if they can be checked in the Colonial Office, then we say that there must be returns which are not made public; if they exist, our members of Council should be furnished with them without delay, and if they do not exist, then the sooner they are brought into existence the better it will be for all concerned. It is easy to twit members with "not having produced figures," but the criticism would have more point if those who *hold* the figures had put members in a position to produce them. As it is, however, there are enough of them in this analysis and the appendices to justify the

\$17,084.98. In 1887 its interest (\$17,100) payable to Government was mostly neutralized by a grant of \$13,110, while its credit balance stood at \$15,228.30. In 1888, with a credit balance of \$74,060.23 when interest of \$11,450 had to be paid to Government, that payment was neutralized by a grant of \$15,375. In 1889, with a credit \$233,768.98, the \$13,911.11 payable to Government as interest was neutralized by a grant of \$31,000; and in 1891 with a balance of \$411,698.30 at credit another grant of \$25,000 was made by Government.

Penang receives no such favours. We *strictly* mean that, but the expression is capable of misinterpretation. We did get something, we got \$32,295 towards alterations to what is called Prangin Ditch, but with it we got dictation by the Colonial Engineer from Singapore, with the result that the thing was in public opinion made worse than it was previously; and what could at about the same expense have been made at once, a useful creek or small river of great value to trade and a channel for cleansing the town, is now neither one nor the other of these things, and it would have been infinitely better for Penang if the money had never been so spent.

When money is spent in Singapore it is in a quite different way, and the guiding principle seems to be "*Develop Singapore* for trade and *Block Penang*." You have seen the system of piling the money into Province Wellesley Roads and Bridges and debiting Penang with the whole cost, instead of only a part, but we have yet to shew the difference in the guiding principle of "Roads Expenditure" in Penang as compared to that of Singapore, which had \$772,769 spent on its Roads while Penang had \$348,649, and we shall take the most costly road in each place as an example. The Ginting Road in Penang cost about \$81,476 (see Appendix XIVb) and the extension of New Harbour Road, Singapore, about \$83,186. The Ginting Road is at "the back" of Penang, as the Colonial Engineer says, over the hills and leading to a village of 1,396 inhabitants, where our trade is *not*, the New Harbour Road is in "*the front*" of Singapore, and it need not be stated that money unwisely spent is money wasted. If instead of our money being inequitably used in other places, *Singapore money* were spent on us, and we had more than our share of the whole, we should still complain, unless the money were *spent wisely*: for it is manifest that even \$50,000 spent in Singapore to the furtherance of its trade (for which *really* like Penang *theoretically* it seems to be administered) would be a *benefit* to Singapore, whereas ten times that sum spent on Penang in the *wrong way* would be a positive injury, because our resources and our claims to consideration

would be thereby injuriously exhausted, and where money has been spent on Penang it is mostly in such ways that it has disappeared.

We do not say that all these wrongs are part of a deep design to efface Penang. We are convinced beyond doubt that there is a policy *steadily* pursued, which has for its aim the centralization of trade in Singapore, *regardless* of the terrible loss the property holders of Penang would thereby suffer; but keenly as we feel that, we do not believe that the untimely and therefore unwise expenditure is part of the design; it *may* be, but we will give those responsible for it the benefit of the doubt, and taking it *at its best* we say, it is a further proof of the wrongness of the system of administration—a proof of the impossibility of governing Penang by a dozen Singapore residents who (with rare exception) never visit the Settlement, and neither know it nor its people. The great point however with the Singaporeans is that they *know* themselves and *their own wants*, and we think we have shewn that they know how to supply these wants, so far as most things are concerned, but they even go into luxuries. The Botanical and Zoological Gardens of Singapore in the period under review cost the general revenue (see Appendix XV) the sum of \$151,473, and the Penang Gardens that are maintained from the general revenue cost only \$11,022 (see same Appendix).

We now come to grants to public institutions, and find (see Appendix XVI) that those to Singapore amounted to \$143,791 as against \$18,000 to Penang.

These are some of the luxuries of receiving, but when it comes to giving money away Penang is to the front. We are permitted the privilege of paying (see Appendix XVII) \$172,010 for Political Pensions, as against Singapore's quota of \$66,363 (see same Appendix). The peculiarity of these pensions is, that we get practically none of the trade of the States involved in Singapore's payments, and where our own payments are concerned we find that a high official regards with callousness the fact that its trade is being diverted from Penang at its door to Singapore 250 miles distant.

Every one who looks at the map of the Malay Peninsula will see the importance of Penang's position in relation thereto, and when the possibility, aye! even *probable necessity* of a "Kra Canal" is remembered, the immense superiority of Penang's position over that of Singapore is at once seen, and all that remains to be shewn is *the economy of Penang as a port* compared to Singapore (and on the advent of the Kra Canal

We have (see Appendix XXIV) the item of \$111,925 collected in India for "Straits Light Dues," part of which is Penang Revenue but is all credited to Singapore, and of course such a treatment of Light Dues throws doubt on the other items of that department; the amount credited there to Singapore (see same Appendix) is \$706,425 and \$153,113 to Penang. It will be seen by a previous Appendix that the cost of lighting the way into Singapore is greater than in the case of Penang, and that therefore the proportion of these dues which by right belongs to Singapore should be the larger, but as the system of accounting throws doubt on the whole we want these items looked into, and further, we consider that the whole lighting system deserves reconsideration. It is not only in such items that the revenue of Singapore is made to bulk larger than that of Penang, but the peculiarity runs through all the departments.

If land revenue be looked at (see Appendix XXV) it will be seen that sales of land in Singapore amounted in the period to \$492,818, while that of Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings amounted to only \$34,468. Now, if you consider these figures along with the great amount of territory in the three Settlements as compared to that of Singapore, you will perhaps see some point in the Hon'ble W. E. Maxwell's remark regarding "the *melancholy* history of Land Revenue Administration in Penang," but as we are at the moment dealing with the illusionary character of so-called "Singapore Revenue," we shall proceed. What we say of the money received in return for land belonging *to the Colony* is, that it is no more *revenue* in the true sense than proceeds of the sales of Colonial vessels, and all the other things that were *given in exchange for money* in the years in question is revenue; the sums of course having been received should be accounted for, but the system which credits the revenue of one Settlement with what really belongs to *the Colony* is not accounting. It may be said that surely the money received for land in Singapore should be credited to Singapore, but when it is remembered that Penang is charged with 40 per cent of the maintenance of forts *solely* in Singapore, it will be seen that there is some point in our objection to be *remembered only when money has to be paid out*, and that when it comes in, Singapore is only thought of. If we have no claim to a share of the proceeds of these land sales, then we should not be made to bear a share in the expenses which are purely Singaporean. Apart however from that fact, you have seen that what is called "Singapore Revenue" in *very numerous instances* (in the aggregate amounting to an enormous sum) is not revenue at all. Moreover, that very much of it belongs not to Singa-

pore but in some cases to Penang and in others to the Colony as a whole. We could largely extend the enumeration, but shall point to only one other such item, namely, "Premium on Land Grants, which are similar to sums received for "Land Sales," and therefore the former remarks apply equally to receipts on such grants, which in the period (see Appendix XXV) amounted to \$372,071.

When due correction is made in the sections to which we have pointed, it will be seen that the revenue of Singapore is superior to that of Penang in an appreciable degree only in respect to receipts for stamps (revenue, receipt and postage) and in the matter of licences. In regard to revenue from postage (Appendix XXVI) it will be seen that Singapore returned \$917,315 and Penang \$303,008. Now, Singapore has a double advantage in connection with that item, the least of which is, that her revenue under that head is roundly three times ours, and for the reason that her superior mail service facilitates her trade and our inferior service retards ours. As to the item "Licences", that alone shews the absurdity of treating Penang as a place unworthy of consideration. The item has two sides to it; it is not only a source of revenue, but it is also a tax on trade: it is the latter because it is derived mainly from the wage earning classes, the need for whose services, as well as our power to pay them, is dependent on trade. If the sums derived each year as revenue from that source be looked at, it will be seen that Singapore, as a contributor to the revenue in this one of the few *real* sources of revenue (and the greatest of them all) lags behind. In the 17 years under review the farms were let six times; in the first of these Singapore, as you will see by the Appendix, gave a return of 2.13 times that of Penang, in the next period she gave 1.30, and in the following one 1.25, in the next period she improved to 1.65, but in the last two fell away again to 1.56 and 1.46. Yet Singapore is the great place to which everything is to be subordinated.

There is however another lesson to be learned from Appendix XXVII, namely, that that annual source of revenue in Penang (for the Province and Dindings proportion is trifling) considerably more than doubled itself between the years 1875 to 1880, and in the 15 years from 1875 to 1889 it considerably more than quadrupled itself. Yet the Singaporeans say, "Penang is not worth protecting". Let us examine this. Singapore was considered worth protecting for the sixty years up to 1875, in which year she contributed (see same Appendix) \$532,287, but Penang in the short period of 15 years (1875 to 1889) produced in the same

item an increase of \$924,683, or nearly one and three-quarter times the total Singapore reached in sixty years. Now, all that means *taxation*, but we do not mind it, if only a corresponding respect be paid to the protection of our vested interests in the Settlement. If it be asked (as the more insolent of the Singaporeans have asked) "who are Penang men, and what have they to protect?" we reply, they are the owners of 20,000 houses (see Appendix XXVIII), and it is not only that property but all that is in and around it, besides thousands of other vested interests that we seek protection for, and if Singapore had to reply to a similar question (see same Appendix) she would have to admit that she owns only 25,000 houses; she would tell you that many of her buildings are finer than ours, so would we. But we would add that her finest and most costly buildings have been built at the expense of the "General Revenue," and that the remainder of the buildings that are finer than ours have been built for the most part from the proceeds of monopolies.

THE MAP TRICK.

We have said that we are not represented, but that is a mild way of putting it; we are *misrepresented* in almost every way possible. If you look at the map of the Malay Peninsula, you will find at the foot two rectangular things, one representing the town of Singapore with every little hillock and playground shewn, the other misrepresenting George Town, Penang, drawn to a scale scarcely more than one-third of that on which Singapore is shewn, and leaving the impression that seven blocks of buildings represent the vested interests of Penang. Yet that map bears the same date (1891) as that of the Government published figures shewing that there are 20,000 houses in Penang, and if with these figures in your mind you cast your eye at the so-called town maps, you will see how Singapore is magnified and Penang dwarfed even in such matters as maps, and that in the Straits map which is *always before the Secretary of State*, namely, that of the Malay Peninsula.

THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND THE HARBOUR QUESTION.

In respect to our prayer for a proper form of Government in Penang, and a sufficient representation of the public under such an administration, little more need be said. You have in the opening part the speeches of the Hon'bles A. M. Skinner, T. Shelford, and D. Comrie, all shewing "the absurdity of referring every little matter to Singapore", and proving the insufficiency of Penang representation, and the same speeches shew that no form of representation *in Singapore* can meet the

requirements of Penang—a hard fact which this analysis renders absolutely undeniable. The remedy in our opinion lies only in one course, but as we have asked for impartial judges, it is for the Royal Commission to settle that point. We can, however, further illustrate the folly of the system of administration, but before doing so we may point to the fact that, inadequate as the powers of the Chief of the Settlement are, the public inconvenience and loss resulting is *aggravated* by the insufficiency of his office staff, so that bad is unnecessarily made worse, and in proof of our contention we refer to the reports of the Hon'ble W. E. Maxwell while acting Resident Councillor of Penang, and his successor the Hon'ble Sneyd Kynnersley; but if the Resident Councillor's Office were filled with assistants of the best quality of brain obtainable, that would not satisfy us, unless the Chief of the Settlement had the power and, as a consequence, the *responsibility* that by right belongs to his position, and which the requirements of the Settlement demands.

The same principle applies to the heads of the departments, but as an instance we need only refer to the position of the Chief of the Public Works Department, styled the Deputy Colonial Engineer. He has only one senior in the service, namely, the Colonial Engineer, who, having *seven or eight offices* to fill in Singapore, cannot personally check all that under the system has to be submitted to him by his immediate junior, and one of two things must follow—either he must “pigeon-hole” the papers until he finds leisure, or a Singapore junior must criticise and advise on the work of an officer senior to him in the service. The whole system is absurd: the wrongness of it, however, can be more forcibly illustrated by considering the defects that have arisen from the want of power and responsibility of the Chief of the Settlement, and *one* example alone will suffice to prove it.

Penang is first of all “an entrépot of commerce,” and therefore her harbour should be the first consideration. A great blunder has been made in regard to it. We do not know whether that blunder arose from the ignorance, the carelessness, or the design of Singapore, but it never could have been made had the Chief of the Settlement been endowed with powers that carried with it responsibility; it would have then been his *duty* to learn the bearings of trade, the possible future of the harbour, and all relating thereto; but, under the system of administration, it seemed to be *nobody's business* to think in the interests of Penang, and so long as the people were making money they did not concern themselves with anything outside of their private business; the people never do speak out except there be strong

cause, just as there can be no smoke without fire, and, at the moment, we did not see the blunder, but that was not our fault. We are not here to guard, but to be guarded against error, and to be governed with, of course, a proportion of representation consistent with the magnitude of our rights, we however had no representation worthy of the name, either officially or unofficially, not from any fault of the Penang officials (they did the duty allotted to them, but that did not include the representation of Penang interests, as we shall now shew) and as to the unofficials, their powerlessness is demonstrated in the speech of the Hon'ble A. M. Skinner before quoted.

About 1885 the Government, or to be more strictly accurate the Colonial Engineer, Major McCallum, who is *not responsible to the Chief of this Settlement*, began to make *very expensive* foundations for offices on the site specially needed for the trade of the port, and had the site been used for that purpose no foundation at all would have been required. Sheds could have been supported on light iron pillars, and in time the weight of the goods would have made the ground firm as a rock at no cost at all but the error proceeded at enormous cost, the work of the foundations alone took, we think, over a year to complete, and a huge brick pile was reared upon them. The goods landing and shipping accommodation was, and had all along been, within a stone's throw of the site (shortly before purchased by the Government on which these buildings were being reared, and a considerable time before they were completed the Chamber of Commerce applied to the Government, on behalf of the public, for an extension of the goods landing and shipping accommodation, and then the trouble began. In each case the property belonged to the Crown; in each case it existed professedly in the public interest; the older Institution (as old as the Settlement) in fact the *only institution*, (the other being in course of *creation*) had the prior claim not merely on account of right of possession, but because it was the *only* suitable site for landing and shipping accommodation, whereas the Government buildings could have been built on any one of a dozen suitable and less costly sites. There was room for extension of goods landing accommodation along what is now known as "Coode's Line," but had the course been adopted, the Colonial Office might have wanted to know why a site had been selected for the new Government offices in such close proximity to the hubbub of cargo workers. Again the buildings could have been removed, but the cost of removal might have exceeded the cost of erection; after all the bricks might not have been worth much, and the Colonial Office would have wanted an explanation, in that case too.

It would equally have involved enquiry had the *right* thing been done, namely, the conversion of the buildings into godowns, not because their architectural beauty would have been wasted, for they were brick buildings in course of erection, which even in their completed state are more like godowns than anything else, but because when anything is *undone* the Colonial office naturally wants to know the reason why. You may think we are not fair judges of architecture, and neither we are, but some of us have seen buildings in Europe which are suggestive of the grandeur and power of those who are within them. The buildings in question, however, suggest not men but merchandise. In looking at them, bags of rice, pepper, slabs of tin, Manchester bales and Birmingham wares stand up before the mind's eye, and if we are wrong in thinking they resemble godowns, we are of a *very large majority*. Instead of boldly accepting the fact clear to every one, Major McCallum produced a plan which he dignified by the name of "the Island Scheme," and which would have consigned trade to oblivion; but after an hour's consideration of its demerits—merits it had none—the Chamber of Commerce returned it to the Government laden with objections, which during the past five years have remained unanswered, because they are unanswerable. The Hon'ble J. Y. Kennedy, then member for Penang, moved in Council for the employment of a "Harbour Expert," and ultimately Sir John Coode was selected. The survey of the whole harbour and the places in the vicinity, including the Province Wellesley shore and the Prye, was made, and the report was in due course submitted to the Government through the late Secretary of State, who, as we have shewn, covered the report with a despatch embodying an enquiry, which there can be no doubt was suggested to His Lordship from Singapore, either directly or indirectly. The enquiry was "whether or not a good port at the Dindings or elsewhere on the mainland (the Malay Peninsula) might not divert from Penang a portion of its traffic." That despatch was dated 4th June 1891. The enquiry was answered by evidence in the negative, but still (with one of the finest harbours in existence) we have the poorest landing and shipping accommodation to be found anywhere, and nothing at all has been done to improve it.

The scheme to be considered was that of Sir John Coode, now dead, but at the time when the report was written, one of the foremost harbour engineers in England, and the Legislative Council appointed five of its members to "Examine and Report" upon it. The Committee consisted of the Hon'bles H. Trotter, Auditor-General, at the moment Acting Resident Councillor,

Penang (Chairman), Major McCallum, Colonial Engineer, G. S. Murray, Banker, J. M. B. Vermont, Sugar Planter, and D. Comrie Merchant. Of the five only two had any experience of that or any other harbour question. Mr. Vermont (with the exception of rare, brief and uneventful visits to the meetings of the Legislative Council) spends his life mostly down in the South of Province Wellesley. The Chairman (an accomplished official with a reputation which he could not afford to throw away, but who, having been appointed, had no option but to act) not only made no pretence of understanding the question, but gave point to the fact by putting so few questions that the answers formed less than one per cent. of the volume of evidence. Mr. Murray drew about seven per cent., but also marked the absence of any pretension to knowledge of harbour matters by confining his questions to the utility of "Bearer Warrants," and while his knowledge as a banker brought out most useful evidence on a point of very great importance to the majority of Penang shippers and importers, it could not bear in the settlement of the line of action to be adopted by the Committee; so that Mr. Comrie, who elicited sixteen per cent. of the evidence (mainly on mercantile points) and Major McCallum were the only members who could be said to understand the bearings of the *main* question. While as to the merits of the main *principles* contained within the *scheme* which the Committee were appointed to "Examine and Report upon," *Major McCallum* alone had knowledge. *Such* was the composition of the Commission.

The first act of the Committee was to settle the nature of the questions to be asked and answered, and from the foregoing it will be seen that in this Major McCallum, the only expert among them, had it all his own way; and we say that in fixing that point he debarred Penang from introducing evidence in an enquiry which professedly concerned Penang. That was the Hon'ble Major's second act of strategy: the first having been marked by his (either directly or indirectly) inducing Sir John Coode to start his scheme from Church Street Ghaut, and keeping it far away from the Government Offices—a fact of which there is no written record so far as we know, but which we can prove by Sir John Coode's own plan. The gallant Major's third masterpiece of strategy was to introduce into the proceedings of the "Select Committee appointed to Examine and Report upon Sir John Coode's Scheme for the Improvement of Penang Harbour," a scheme of another kind—one of the Major's own, which had years before been thrown out of the Penang Chamber of Commerce. We have not been able to find any record of how it was shuffled in, but that it got in

cannot be denied. The next step was to take evidence, and as the principal witnesses in a disputed case are usually examined first, the Enquiry began in Singapore, presumably on the assumption that there, more is known of our wants and capabilities than we ourselves know. The first witness examined, however, happened to be a Penang man (Mr. R. Yeats, long at the head of Boustead & Co.'s Penang business), but he prefaced his evidence with the statement that his firm did not want wharves in Penang, and as Boustead & Co. have premises in Penang that are unique in respect to situation, we will pass on to the next, principally because he was *the* Singapore witness, namely, the Hon'ble T. C. Bogaardt, a leading member of the Singapore Unofficial Party, Director of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, and representative of three lines of steamships whose interests lie in the centralization of trade in Singapore. The Hon'ble gentleman's evidence aimed at proving that wharves were not wanted, that "hulks were the thing," and, read carelessly, he appeared to make a fairly good case, but a member of the Penang Chamber of Commerce took the trouble to analyse his evidence, bringing together the points in their natural position, with the result that Mr. Bogaardt stood out (unintentionally and unwillingly) as the strongest advocate Penang wharfage had. The analysis was published, copies were sent to the Hon'ble gentleman and to all the members of the Legislative Council, and the exposure *still stands uncontradicted*, for the simple reason that the words are the witness's own and are therefore undeniable. We send herewith a copy of the newspaper (*Pinang Gazette* 26th Nov.) in which the analysis appears.

The whole evidence, not merely of Penang but also of Singapore, was in favour of berthage for ocean steamers in Penang, and we send the Government published, printed copy of the evidence in proof of the fact. We must however warn you to pay no attention to the Précis of the evidence, which is not a true representation, and if you find the evidence itself (as we found it) a jumbled mass, then that difficulty can be got over by waiting for a copy of the Penang Committee's Abstract. There is one point brought out in the evidence to which we would specially refer, and because it was referred to in the despatch of the Secretary of State, whose remark we quoted in a previous paragraph, but for convenience we will repeat it, "whether a "good port at the Dindings or elsewhere on the mainland might "not divert from Penang a portion of its traffic." By referring to the evidence it will be seen that, excepting in the case of illogical statements by Singapore witnesses, who wrongly believe that their interests lie in blocking the progress of Penang,

the whole of it is against the theory that either Province Wellesley or the Dindings are in any way likely to become competitors with Penang for its trade. As to Pulo Way, it was proved to be an equally unlikely competitor, but if the evidence had been the other way, it would by no means follow, because such a thing might be, that therefore Penang—a British possession—should be allowed to fall into decay (while its revenue was being spent elsewhere) in favour of a desert island, held by another Power, and flanked by a long line of country peopled by a race hostile to that Power.

If anything were wanting to shew the thoroughly prejudiced character of the examination and cross-examination by Major McCallum (the leading spirit of the *Committee that decreed which questions should be asked and answered*) the want would be amply supplied by simply reading his line of questioning in respect to Pulo Way, but his prejudiced spirit is seen in every part of the so-called Enquiry. Now, let us look at the evidence that supported his preference for his own scheme, and to give him every advantage we shall refer to the letter which appeared in the *Pinang Gazette* of 8th November, and which *still stands uncontradicted*. Reference to the evidence will shew the perfect accuracy of the statements contained in that letter, which proves that he had *no ground at all* for professing that the evidence was in favour of his scheme. As to Sir John Coode's scheme, the same prejudice is directed *against* it, for Major McCallum entirely omitted to bring out a single reference to the *central truth* of that scheme (see *Pinang Gazette* of November 4th, which exposure also stands uncontradicted). As to Major McCallum's cross-questioning of the Chinese witnesses, we think that most reprehensible. The whole of them in their examination-in-chief favoured berthage for ocean steamers. Major McCallum did not attack them on the merits of their expressed intention of supporting such accommodation, which would have been a fair line of cross-examination. He assailed them by asking if they would like to have their municipal taxes raised to 15% on the rental, and as the witnesses (who are signatories to the Petition) represent a very large amount of property, and pay either on their own account or that of their principals very large sums in municipal taxes yearly, they at once became frightened and replied in the negative. Working on that fear he got them to say that they were afraid the scheme would not pay, but as they had not gone into any calculation in the matter that portion of their evidence has no value, and considering that the line of questioning amounted to intimidation, we say that Major McCallum's conduct was in that, as in all other parts of the

proceedings, highly improper. That it amounted to intimidation can be seen by the fact that as the question was not a municipal one, its settlement one way or another *could not* affect municipal taxes. Besides, Major McCallum, as the Head of the Public Works Department, knew that very large sums were spent by the Government on behalf of the *Singapore Municipality* (as we prove by the figures in the Appendices) and that the converse course of charging the *Penang Municipality* for Government works would not be permitted by *any* Secretary of State.

The *ruling principle* of Sir John Coode's scheme makes it easy to put the great harbour engineer's pier (or any part of it) close to the land, with unlimited room for extension along the deep water line, with greater economy than where he was induced to suggest it, while Major McCallum's scheme, which Major McCallum gave judgment in favour of, lies within the inner bank, without either present utility or future hope; and it will be observed that Mr. Comrie, in a rider, *condemned* the report which was drawn by *Major McCallum*, recommending the Legislative Council to proceed with *his own scheme*. Yet, a motion was introduced which would have rushed the scheme through, had not the Penang public risen in indignation, and demanded a postponement for the purpose of analysing the evidence. Mr. Comrie formally moved and carried the postponement, and the Committee (appointed at the public meeting where the outrageous character of the report was exposed in the speeches, see *Pinang Gazette*, November 2nd) have now in the press a series of abstracts which embody the whole evidence in sections, and which will be sent to you on its presentation to the public by their Committee.

If Sir John Coode's plan be looked at, it will be seen that the *line* of ground he selected for his pier is marked on the plan by the lines of soundings (which are *natural*, as there *never* has been any dredging done), and further, it is *known* that the *nature* of the ground joining the present site (marked blue in the plan) and for two thousand feet southward, is *very much better* for purposes of reclamation than the part of the line on which Sir John Coode's pier is shewn; in each case the currents, direction and force of wind are necessarily *the same* in effect, as will be seen by observing that the line of ground runs *straight from the site of the proposed pier* to a point close to the *present site on the shore*; and for these combined reasons we say it is *palpable* that Sir John Coode had a starting point *given* to him, namely, Church Street Ghaut, and that the advantages in starting from the *natural* point being so immeasurably superior he would have adopted it had he felt free to ignore

the wishes of the Colonial Engineer, without whose *Imperial* support the great harbour genius could not expect to carry any scheme at all, but while the great Sir John Coode humored another (who was for the time being in power) he saved the reputation which his clear head had made for him, by *recording in his plan the natural features of the harbour* in a manner that justifies the unequivocal assertion which we have made. The evils of starting from Church Street Ghaut are altogether too numerous for description, but some of them are—that by making that the starting point a perfectly unnecessary, long, and expensive viaduct *became* necessary, the pier itself was placed far away from the shore, the first cost of both items thereby *largely* increased and the ultimate working expenses *doubled*, all of which bearing on the future of the scheme *throttled* it, and it is clear that the Colonial Engineer either did not know the facts which we have pointed out, or he violated them by arranging beforehand the nature of the questions to be asked and answered, and *excluding* the points we have held up to view.

Had Sir John Coode had a free hand (we point to his plan in *incontrovertible* proof of the fact) he would of course have started from the *natural* point, and would not only have had deep water close to shore with *every possible* advantage in winds and currents, but in addition would have secured a magnificent outlet of several hundred feet in width, with four roads springing from it. There would have been no need for a viaduct, the first cost would have been infinitely less, and as to the working expenses they would be less than half, while the room for extension would be limited only by the power of trade to pay for it. All these facts were clear enough to the public, but, as we have shewn, they had no possible chance of bringing them out in evidence, as it was ruled by the Chairman that witnesses *must* confine their answers to the points bearing on the questions asked (see Report of the proceedings), and as Major McCallum either carelessly or carefully omitted to provide for these truths being brought out in evidence, the public were powerless. It was a question in engineering, and as he was not merely the *only engineer* on the Committee but the *Government Engineer*, we think he should be asked to justify his inaction in that matter.

There has been considerable misrepresentation as to Mr. Comrie's signing the report, the truth is that he unequivocally objected to it, but, on being informed by the Acting Resident Councillor, the Hon'ble H. Trotter, that the proper course was to sign the report and state his objection in a rider thereto, he did so (we have this statement from Mr. Comrie himself); and when

the Rider is read you will see that the only member of the Committee who (except Major McCallum as an Engineer) knew anything of the question *condemned* the report which Major McCallum had drawn in favour of his own scheme.

We admire the Hon'ble Major's ability and tenacity, and having regard to his powers of strategy, we believe we have shewn good reason for his re-instatement in the Army, and for his promotion to a post higher than the honorary rank he now holds, but as to that, it is for the Home authorities to judge. What we *certainly know* is, that we have shewn herein that he has given unmistakable proofs of persistency (*of the most unrelenting kind*) in a course inimical to the interests of Penang. We know also that he has more than any other official had to do with the bulk of the matters that trouble us, that he is more or less about 45 years of age, that after that age a man can no more get rid of his prejudices "than a leopard can change his spots," and that unless some arrangement is come to whereby he is debarred from having anything more to do with Penang, a fruitful source of trouble will remain. We regret exceedingly to have to say so, but we cannot mince matters to save the feelings of one, while such false sympathy would, in our judgment, be injurious to the public interests which induce us to complain.

THE DANGERS OF THE POLICY.

As to trade the simple truth is, that had Penang not been *more than any other place in the vicinity naturally adapted as an "entrepôt of commerce"* she never could have had trade. Nothing has been done to foster its trade (except through the investments, energy, and enterprise of its settlers) and yet Penang's trade has increased enormously, and is *threatened only by the policy* the wrongness of which we expose, but which we are powerless to touch except by appeal to the Secretary of State.

The *primary* cause of Penang's past success was however, *not* the energy and enterprise of her settlers: "You cannot make bread out of a stone"—not with the aid of all the capitalists and all the bakers in Europe, and neither could we have made Penang "a great entrepôt of commerce" had she not been naturally fitted for it, for you must remember that Penang has *no advantage which is not natural*. In brief, the *primary* cause of Penang's past success is due simply to her *natural* position and *natural* advantages, which caused Sir John Coode to declare it the proper place for shipping accommodation, on the ground of the unsurpassable shelter of its eastern beach, and the unsuitability of every other place in the vicinity.

For many other reasons besides those before stated, we hold Penang worthy of being rescued from the policy which threatens to reduce her from the position of "a great entrepôt of commerce" to that of being a mere site for huge and costly Government buildings, which, if the place is not worthy of being preserved, should never have been built; for the simple reason that if there are to be no people there will be no need for officials to govern, and these buildings would be as valueless as the vast volume of private property which would then have fallen into decay from the same cause. We are firmly convinced that it is no part of the intention of the Imperial Government to protect our property merely from the loss petty thieves could inflict, but in that higher form which recognises the responsibility of a Government in *avoiding* such a course as would lead to the *sacrifice of property by artificially centralizing trade in a favoured quarter*. If the Singapore born policy were to prevail, Penang would certainly be sacrificed, and uselessly so, because although the monopolist section of Singapore fears our rivalry, it is an unreasoning and groundless fear, which a look at the map and a recollection of the resources of the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and other surrounding countries should and would dissipate, if these monopolists were not insensible to every fact that does not lie within the groove of vision which is specially their own.

The worst form of punishment meted out to felons is, we believe, that of making them work without result (as in conveying shot from point to point, and back again), but if our property is to be *artificially* rendered valueless, our treatment would be more unbearable, for it would be not merely the fruits of *our own* industry that would be dissipated, but that of all the generations that have gone before, during the hundred years in which the Settlement has been under British rule, and great though that wrong would be, it would be the least of the resulting evils, for *confidence would be irretrievably shattered*. If such were to be the fate of Penang, who is there that would invest money in undeveloped places?

Break down the hitherto universal belief that money invested in a British Settlement is money saved, and immediately you establish a sense of insecurity that would prevent investments in new places, and without the development that investments lead to, where is progress to come from? You have the evidence of the Resident of Perak (the principal State) shewing that the capital of the Straits is *invested* and *that new capital is wanted*, but if it is not to be safeguarded it will not appear. The poor Chinese would continue to come to the Straits no doubt, and would do their best to make money, but *that money would*

not be invested; as each made a little money he would leave, his place would be taken by another who in turn would go, there would be no Chinese capitalists, and, as Europeans take their capital to Europe, using it principally as merchants doing business for the most part with Chinese merchants and traders, the European's occupation would be gone likewise, the heart would be taken out of business in the Straits, it would wane, and eventually cease to exist. Even Singapore would cease to be known except as a coaling depôt, and that would not be for long, because there would be no revenue to pay £100,000 sterling per annum for the protection of her coal. We do not say all that would happen rapidly, it would take time to effect complete stagnation, but the damaging effect of the policy is *already* felt on Penang. We have lost three trades, and property has fallen largely in value within the past six years, partly owing to the scarcity of money and depression of trade, but these causes have only existed during the past two and a half years, whereas the fall has been *steady* during the past *six* years. As to the depression in trade and scarcity of money, these are *artificial*, as will be seen by reference to the Native States section of this analysis, and the wrong headed policy is seen to be at the bottom of it all.

The trades which have been diverted from Penang to Singapore were defined by the Hon'ble T. C. Bogaardt, who admitted in his evidence before the Harbour Committee that he took the tobacco trade of Sumatra from Penang to Singapore, because of the want of suitable landing and shipping accommodation in Penang. He also admitted that in diverting that trade, he, as a consequence, diverted the trade in food stuffs from Penang which formerly fed 40,000 Sumatra Chinese, which at only \$3 per head monthly means \$1,440,000 annually. He admitted further, that for the same reason the whole of the railway material for Perak at our door, was carried on to Singapore, landed there, and brought back to Teluk Anson. For another reason (connected with the policy, as will be seen by the facts brought out) the tin trade that passes through Lower Perak is being diverted to Singapore, and, according to the acting Resident, it will eventually be entirely diverted, but he wrote (see Native States section) on the assumption that the policy would be *perpetual*.

ADMINISTRATION AND REPRESENTATION.

In exposing the wrongness of the course followed with respect to all that has gone before, we have shown the need for a radical change in the administration and representation of

Penang, and the necessity for a reduction of the imperiously used Imperial power now in the hands of the Colonial Engineer. Of course we know that he is responsible to the Governor direct, but we ask you to consider how very little investigation His Excellency can bestow on any one department when the following are only some of the duties thrown upon His Excellency under the system we complain of.

Under the title of Governor and Commander-in-Chief, etc., His Excellency is responsible for the administration and development of Singapore, of Malacca, of the Dindings, of Province Wellesley, and of Penang. In another way His Excellency is responsible for the supervision and development of British North Borneo, the State of Pahang, the State of Sungei Ujong, the State of Negri Sembilan, the State of Selangor and the State of Perak. When it is remembered that all that involves not merely constant criticism of what has been done, but of all that is proposed to be done in each of the places, consideration of the defects of the laws as they exist, their amendment, the creation of laws to meet matters not provided for in any way at all, due consideration of the merits and demerits of the numerous and conflicting aspirations of the Residents of the several States, and ambitious business men (whose support in the Council he has to lean on, and whom therefore he cannot ignore), the consideration of the personal applications and appeals of the numerous subordinates in the several services, consideration of the views and wants of the Native Chiefs, the conduct of the meetings of the Executive and Legislative Councils, supervision of the three Municipal Councils, careful weighing of their motions, consideration of their estimates of revenue and expenditure, weighing correspondence from the Indian Government, dictating replies thereto, reading, considering and criticising the voluminous reports, accounts, &c., reporting to the Secretary of State, looking into all the matters referred to in His Lordship's despatches, weighing and dictating the replies, and a hundred other duties, relieved only by the luxury of giving audiences to an endless variety of people, holding receptions and entertaining people of all kinds.

We ask you, Sir, to consider how much attention His Excellency can give to these multitudinous duties. We should think that the mere signing of his name daily in such work would be a fair day's performance for a swift penman, and since we have but *faintly* pictured the folly of the system, what is the remedy? Why! *decentralization* of course, and on a system which would render it impossible for an official to make a series of colossal blunders, and escape the responsibility by

theoretically being responsible to a superior who has no time to investigate, who has no training that fits him to be *everything*, but who simply *must* take the *junior's* word for the wisdom of each matter as it comes forward.

LOSS, WASTE, AND THE REMEDY.

It will occur to you at this stage, that if the status and responsibility of a certain number of the officials outside of Singapore are to be raised, so must their salaries be increased. And as we have not yet shewn where the money is to come from, we will take that point now, although an enormous number of other grievances yet remain to be told. Among the defects of the system is the total absence of an official with a scientific training, a broad general education, practical knowledge, acquaintance with the principles of business, and powers of *general* enquiry; such as would render it possible to produce *annually* an analytical statement shewing where savings could wisely be effected, and where increased expenditure in certain directions would be for the benefit of the Colony and in the interest of the public. The *only* theory on which the absence of such an official can be accounted for, is that it has been assumed that "whatever is, is right." As a consequence, legitimate sources of revenue that would not bear heavily on any one have not been observed, and the General Revenue has suffered. Developments which (merely by the introduction of laws securing capital) would have taken place to the general prosperity of the people at large, and to the enormous increase of the General Revenue, have been barred, and things which when they come into existence were in every way proper, but which have since (through altered circumstances) become absurd, are still maintained.

Now, we will take a single item from among many of the latter which is the minor of the three sections in question, and shew that the work involved can be better done, and a saving effected which would pay the *required* increase in the salary of a *Penang Chief with powers and responsibilities approaching those of a Governor*, besides providing for increase in the salaries of those officials who should be made more useful and more responsible. The "Colonial Steamer" is an institution of the past, the conditions that made her existence advisable have passed away, no one steamer can be adapted to the requirements, she is not at the service of the Chief of this Settlement, and yet she is *rarely employed*. We can in a simple way illustrate how she was once necessary but is no longer a wise institution. She was necessary when neither Singapore nor Penang were full of

steam ships—just as now it is wise to provide a steamer for the use of the Resident of Perak, and one for the Resident of Selangor, because the steamers touching at Port Weld and Klang do so *en route* to other places, and therefore it is not practicable to hire a steamer when required, but that rule has *no application at all in Singapore*, which is *full* of vessels of all sorts and sizes, of all draughts ranging from twenty inches upwards, and which could easily be had for hire. The particular size, draught and speed wanted at the time could be chosen; and apart from consideration of the willingness with which shipowners would hire their vessels, we have the fact that they are so numerous that they sail *daily* to almost *every* place the “Colonial Steamer” ever goes to, and to many places she could not go to at all—in fact she hardly ever goes anywhere without three or four vessels leaving Singapore at the same time, *bound for the same place*, so that the easiness with which vessels could be hired when wanted is manifest, and because of the variety in types of vessels the Governor could get the exact thing wanted. Again, as the “Colonial Steamer” is *rarely* used so would the others be, and, as a consequence, the cost would be trifling.

If it be argued that it would not be consistent with the dignity of a Governor to travel except by a Government vessel, we reply, that the vessels we refer to are immeasurably more dignified than the steam launches His Excellency sometimes uses, besides, we hold that His Excellency’s dignity is that of *the flag* that floats over him—the *material* of which is *not costly*. In addition to all these locally-owned steamers, there are the magnificent steamers of the Imperial and Royal Mail lines, all of which pass Malacca *en route* to and from Singapore, and one of which, the Peninsular and Oriental line, has a fortnightly service calling at Penang from Singapore. There is also a fortnightly service the other way, and as His Excellency cannot spare time to travel except *very rarely* (he has visited Penang on an average about once a year) there is nothing at all to prevent the P. & O. mail steamers being used. If we are not mistaken they were considered good enough to carry His Lordship the Secretary of State when he was Governor-General of India, and as there are superior (Government) steam tenders in all the ports, it would be easy for them to run alongside of the mail steamer. Again, Perak and Selangor have two large Government Yachts, which certainly should be at the service of His Excellency for the Native States work. The “Colonial Steamer” is, in fact, *a relict of the past*, she is not only rarely used, but *it would be a bad thing for the Colony if she were much*

used, for it can be seen than even without the enormous loss of time that would be involved by His Excellency travelling even half as often as he could find mail steamers to carry him, he has, as it is, no possible chance of adequately attending to the multitudinous duties which the efficient governorship of *Singapore* alone involves.

There is only one other point in it, namely, the occasional but very *rare* need of display; as to that, we say that there is no display in the "Colonial Steamer." That is a characteristic monopolised by war vessels, while she is simply a yacht, and just as a gunboat was placed at the service of the Chief of this Settlement on the occasion of a recent visit to the Sultan of Kedah, so no doubt can one of those on the station be placed at the service of the Governor on the *very rare* occasions on which display is wanted.

Now, since it is seen that there is no reason for the existence of the "Colonial Steamer," it only remains to shew the financial effect which due respect to common observation would produce. If you refer to Appendix XXIX you will see that the "Colonial Steamer," *exclusive* of her first cost, *exclusive* of any allowance for depreciation such as shipowners find necessary in respect to their property, *exclusive* of interest on the invested sum, and *only in respect to wages and maintenance* in the past six years has cost \$174,417, which gives an average of \$29,069 per annum. Well, considering the very *rare* occasions on which steamers would require to be hired for the use of the Governor or Government officials, we should say \$5,000 would cover the expense *amply*; but to provide for every *conceivable* contingency, and to deal *liberally* with shipowners, let us *double* the sum and say \$10,000 annually. Subtracting that from the present annual cost, we have as the *minimum* of saving the change would effect the sum of \$19,000 annually to deal with, and if the present salaries of the Chief of this Settlement, and the other officials who would be entitled to an increase (owing to the more responsible character of their duties) be remembered, it will be seen that \$15,000 annually would fairly cover the total increase required, so that a balance of \$4,000 would remain for disposal. As to that, since the saving comes from the Marine Department, it would be but fair to let the presently underpaid section of that department share the benefits of the saving. Now, while in that *one item* such an important saving could be effected, the Governor and Government would be better served by steamers, and the public would be better pleased. Yet the whole sum we have shewn as procurable from that one saving *is as nothing*

at all to the sums which could be annually produced and saved by a system of administration which took due account of all matters deserving attention ; and we say, that when the remedies we pray for are applied, the revenue will go up by leaps and bounds, as trade will then do, and the prosperity of the people generally will be assured.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S MISAPPREHENSION AND THE SINGAPORE MONOPOLISTS.

We shall now, before leaving the affairs concerning Penang specially, and turning to other matters in which she is along with others interested, refer to a matter of *the most vital importance*. In the late Secretary of State's despatch No. 169, 4th June 1891, the following passage appears : "It appears to me "to be a duty which the Colonial Government might find it inconvenient to undertake, and that possibly the system of "leasing the traffic to one or more contractors might be worthy "of consideration." So far as His Lordship's statement goes it is reasonable, but we would now shew that it either originated from a misconception of the elements involved, or from false information. We however, *at once* agree that "the working of the traffic" does not lie within the province of the Colonial Government, any more than that it is the duty of the Government to send coolies to discharge or load ships at anchor. That is the affair of the shipowner or consignees (accordingly as may be arranged between the shipowners and shippers) : the Government has nothing at all to do with it. It therefore follows that where contracts for working traffic are involved, there can be no need for the Government to lease the business ; there can in fact be *no reason*, since the business is *not theirs*. We are anxious to receive Government aid in so far as that is reasonable and practicable, but to ask the Government to do work which is *our own*, would neither be reasonable nor would it (remembering our practical knowledge of ships and shipping business) be useful ; but while all that must be clear to you, the fact remains that as the berthage would be Government property, it is for the Government to consider the question in *all* its bearings, and for us (if we object to the idea involved in the despatch) to do more than merely shew that a part of the business is purely ours, and therefore we now propose to shew (through the medium of our local knowledge) that the making of such a contract by the Government would be a terrible injustice to Penang.

First of all, however, we would state that we are informed on reliable authority that in your own ports (take for instance

Liverpool, London, Glasgow, and Newcastle), the Harbour Corporations provide the berthage, sheds, godowns and outlets, and recoup themselves by charging dues in proportion to the accommodation supplied, while the working of traffic is left with those to whom the traffic belongs, and we believe that it is that sound arrangement which has made your ports the greatest in the world. As however you *may* suppose that what is good for you is bad for us, we shall now endeavour to shew that we are subject to the same natural laws which (in your wisdom) you have respected in the United Kingdom.

We say that the working of traffic is the work of one or more stevedores, one or more of whom may be retained by shipping concerns purely on their own account, or stevedores who may find business profitable by the support of a number of shippers and importers, who are quite fit (if not artificially fettered) to take care of their interests—just as the stevedores are fit to take care of theirs. If, however, the Government interfered by “one or more” contracts which barred that freedom of self-protection properly open to all parties, a monopoly would result; besides, there is in the idea conveyed in the quoted passage (for otherwise the Government could have no *locus standi*) a theory of handing the berthage over to contractors. If such a condition of affairs were once established, our last state would be worse than our present one. It would be so because the berthage would fall into the hands of the Singapore monopolists. That fact will not be self-evident to you at once, but it will be when we have explained.

The wharves of Singapore are in the hands of monopolists, that is to say, the Tanjong Pagar (Graving) Dock Company and the New Harbour (Graving) Dock Company, which work with “a joint purse;” but they have not in that port a monopoly of the landing and shipping business, for the accommodation provided by the Government in the Singapore River for public use renders such a monopoly impossible. In the docking of vessels, however, they have a monopoly, and have in that connection acted in a manner that justifies the belief that they have designs on Penang, which has no choice of berthage, and the trade of which would be handicapped were the berthage leased. If we trace the career of that monopoly you will see into and through it. About twenty years ago two enterprising men (Messrs. Buyers and Robb) built a dock in Singapore: the monopolists closed on them, hired their dock, and closed it. Some time after that the monopoly (the directors of which have always been represented on the Legislative Council) was represented to the Imperial Govern-

ment as a great benefactor of Singapore, and the utility of their docks was, we believe, appreciated by the Imperial Government, to the degree that (so it was reported) a vote of considerable importance was made in favour of the monopoly, *not* as such, but in respect to the principle that the enterprise of the Tanjong Pagar Company had provided useful facilities for docking Her Majesty's ships. Well, we shall now describe one of the uses to which the advantages of that vote were applied. Messrs. Campbell Heard & Co. built a slipway for ships in Singapore. They had Chinese shipowners among their shareholders, and the reason for building the slipway was that there was no competition there in the docking of vessels—that is the *mild* way of stating the position. In due course the slipway was completed, it was proved capable of doing the work it was designed to do, but as soon as that became apparent the monopoly benevolently docked vessels for *nothing*, which presumably it was able to do all the more easily owing to the British Government's recognition of *its enterprise*. In a short time (because no *unrewarded* "enterprise" can stand such opposition long) the slipway *Company* stopped, and after reconstruction recommenced operations under the control of the monopoly, the manager of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co. becoming the Chairman of the slipway, but now (while it is still comparatively new) it is all but closed.

Now, Sir, while you can see the spirit you may think all that is not Penang's affair, and that although the monopoly aimed at swallowing Singapore bit by bit, it would be no proof that it has designs on Penang; but we can shew that neither of these views are correct. The dock monopoly concerns Penang *very* much, as you will see hereafter, but we shall first refer to the *designs* of the monopoly in connection with Penang. There is a small dock here which began operations some sixteen years ago, the shares were held by Penangites, but until the monopoly got that Dock into its hands it offered such terms to the Penang ship-owners, that the bulk of the Penang shipping went to the Singapore graving docks, and when it got a hold of it, the *entire* shipping of the Straits (besides the enormous tonnage that passes through the ports) had either to accept the monopoly's terms or find their way to some far away port, which is not practicable.

That is *the present position*, and you can see whether or not Penang is concerned. After getting possession of the dock here on a lease for a term of years, a further move was made by the monopoly, which was to obtain by agreement the option of pur-

chase (after a given number of years) which movement they carried. The period was fixed, so that if through the influence of the *Singaporean policy* Penang fell, the benevolent monopolists could "gaze upon the ruin" without purchasing a little bit of it; and if we succeeded in getting the Secretary of State to adopt a *Colonial policy* instead of the parochial Singapore thing, then the monopolists would have their hand in by virtue of their option.

If, Sir, you reflect on these facts, you will at once see that that monopoly has designs on Penang, and that *if a profit can be made by paying for docks and slipways which are not used, that by the application of the same rule they could—to bolster up their Singapore wharves—afford to make a bid for the control of the Penang berthage such as no concern intending to make a direct profit on the transaction could compete with, and it therefore follows, that to lease berthage and storage (which can conveniently and economically be worked by a Port Trust purely in the public interest) to a company, would be a mistake, not merely because at the best the company would aim at profit, and having what in Penang would be a monopoly the public could not protect itself, but the more particularly that the history of the whole world goes to prove that to take these out of public control would be directly opposed to the general development of trade.*

THE GRAVING DOCKS.

We have now reached the point from which (on looking back at what has gone before) one great cause of past errors can be seen, and if the future be thought of, it will be observed that unless *that cause* be removed public injury in numerous ways cannot be averted. The evil lies in the ownership of the capital invested in the Dock monopoly having been such that the law of self-preservation induced the directors and influential shareholders to direct their energies and influence so as to foster the place wherein their interests are centred, and to do so on the theory that the Colony and its dependencies were a parish existing primarily for the benefit of a little outlying patch of it, namely, *Singapore*. As political influence was the most potent factor possible, no one can blame the directors for accepting the seats offered to them on the Legislative Council by one Governor or after another, nor can any Governor be blamed for having done so. They were the best men in Singapore, and though it is quite easy for us *after the event*, to shew the errors such a combination naturally fell into, there is no evidence that any one foresaw the issue. It is probable that even the party itself did

not foresee how very much of its own way it would get and how completely Penang could be shelved; how by the flimsy cover of a name the revenues of Penang could be spent on two out of the three non-self-supporting Settlements; how that expenditure could (through the medium of that purely fictitious name) be styled "Penang Expenditure" and (bulking large as it did) form an excuse for annually saying in effect, "Now, Penang, you have had your fair share of your own revenue, the rest must be transferred to Singapore to pay your share of the deficits of Malacca, and the numerous other items chargeable to you."

We will admit more, and say that the Singapore power probably in the first instance did not intend to treat Penang so outrageously as the analysis proves she has been treated; but men's desire grows with their success, and the point that concerns us most is, that "they have done it." And their past success in the art of delivering radical speeches and demonstrating their breadth of view by recording conservative votes, leads them to scoff at the Settlement they have trampled on, and whose credit balance they *treat as their own*. Yet, after the foregoing facts are registered against them, this solid fact remains in their favour, that the "Enterprise" of the monopolists must be admitted. It is a great thing, and there is only one way in which it is possible to *equitably* reward it, namely, by taking over the property which we think has become too extensive to be worked privately without injury to the public.

There is another way of meeting the public requirements and it is the *only* alternative, namely, the building of graving docks by the Government and placing them under the control of a Port Trust, just as you work such docks in the United Kingdom; but while such action would be *in every way as fair* as the treatment the monopoly meted out to others, whose dollars and whose enterprise were as much deserving of consideration as those of the monopoly (because the monopoly has not even an excuse in the *magnitude* of its investments, the fact being that their entire capital is insignificant to that invested in the shipping—the best interests of which a dock monopoly is unavoidably inimical to) yet, we think the alternative would not be just to very many non-active shareholders, and, for *their* sake, we would plead for leniency in the rectification of this great public wrong notwithstanding the fact that those who would benefit most by such considerate treatment have never once considered us.

By taking over the property under the existing law which provides for the acquisition (by Government) of property re-

quired for public purposes, the Government would only be proving its power to recognise the utility of the law which the Government brought into existence professedly in the public interests. If a piece of ground is conceived by the authorities to be required for a street, or in fact for *any* kind of public use, there is *no* attempt at considering the owners' prospects of the future; the ground is taken over under the Act, and a fair price based on *existing* values is paid for it. Now, if that is just (and we believe it is) in cases where there is not really a public *necessity*, but where only public *convenience* is concerned, it is doubly justifiable to adopt the course we suggest in respect to the property of the monopoly, which differs from the other property only in one respect, namely, that whereas in the case instanced *one site only* is possible, the Government possibly could provide the needed public protection on another site, but it will be seen that in suggesting the acquisition of the property of the monopoly in preference to the optional course, we are simply doing so to avoid unnecessary waste of the capital invested.

There may be those who say that the monopolists hold *all* the suitable ground, but that point is not worth arguing, because if it be so, then, unless the Government wishes to observe one law in respect to the strong and another in respect to the weak, there can be *no* reason at all for hesitating to put the law into operation. You know that graving docks are as necessary to ships as air is to the life of man; you have seen that competition with such a "ring" is impossible, and that the entire shipping of the Straits is at their mercy; you know the quality of mercy monopolies possess, that without shipping the Colony would certainly fall into decay, and everyone knows that the combined value of the shipping property at the mercy of the monopoly, completely dwarfs its capital. It is equally well-known that the weakness of ship-owners, namely, their want of unity, is the public strength and conducive to the public weal; that *supposing* it possible the ship-owners could combine solidly, and become the masters of the monopolists, the last state from the *public* point of view would be worse than the first, for then freights would go up, and the only result would be an accentuation of the evil of monopolies, which the whole world recognises as a public danger.

Having shewn the need for the acquisition by Government of the monopolists property, we have now only to shew how easy it would be to obtain substantial public benefit beyond that involved in what we have stated. The Dock property could be economically worked under a Port Trust, just as the great bulk of your Docks are. The Trust could easily get money from

London at 4% on such a security, and the whole thing (as in your case) be worked *purely in the public interest* another great advantage to Singapore and the Native £ would result, because the freed capital would find its way the latter and give a great impetus to the development there. If the directors were consulted they would no doubt show a show of objecting, but it would only be a show, for to know that the purchase of the property by a Port Trust authorized by the Government, is the very least of the evils have to choose between. They have lost the Dutch Government naval repairs, when the Royal Commission gives its judgment will lose all the advantages which they have had through effect of "The parochial policy," and considering the enormous amount of scheming the property has rendered necessary have no doubt that the knowing ones among them will (privately) rejoice when the investigations of the Royal Commission prove, as they cannot fail to do, that the true solution of the commercial problem lies in the purchase of the presently declining shares of the Dock monopoly, on a basis of course which take account of the *real* value of these shares, which can be discovered by a process of analysis that is *unquestionable* which would render a fictitious value *impossible*.

Singapore *groans* under other afflictions, which it may have the courage to speak of openly (as in our hearing the great miseries of its people have privately done, times without number) when they are annoyed up by the presence of an impartial political tribune but as Singapore owes us much more than we owe her she cannot wait to detail her numerous *woes*, and with brief reference to one other of her afflictions we must pass on to the United States section.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

In pointing to this Singapore grievance we can at the same time utilize it by way of shewing that *the late Secret Committee has had conclusive evidence of the governing Singapore spirit*, which we have with so much reason complained of. Singapore leaders are at the moment appealing to the Secretary of State, through their London friends, for relief from what they call "the Military Exaction." The history of (which the Imperial Government designates "the Military contribution") is as follows:—Some seven or eight years ago Singapore leaders were sounded by the Government as to the need for "forts" to protect the coal stored on the premises of the monopoly. They at once discovered that such a protection was an absolute necessity. They drew imaginary pictures

the navies of the world swarming into Singapore and coaling on their own terms, to the detriment of the interests of the Imperial Government, and the end of it was that "forts" were built, armed and manned, but when this was done these *economists* were horrified to find that the Imperial Government demanded from the Colony an annual contribution towards the expense. The gentlemen (so long used to cheap favours at the expense of Penang) grew indignant and protested. We joined them in the protest, but for very different reasons. Our objection arose from the fact that whether the protection was "purely local" as the Imperial Government contended, or "purely Imperial" as the Singapore "Ring" held, Penang was not in any of the two cases concerned, and that therefore, we should not be taxed for such "forts". The objections were forwarded from Singapore to the late Secretary of State, but His Lordship simply extinguished these Singaporeans by dumping on their heads their own arguments (used at the time they thought they were to get all that armament for nothing), and yet they go on *wailing*. Now, Sir, we think there is some reason for complaint to the Secretary of State on the score of the Military Contribution, but we feel that the perfect justice of the late Secretary of State's condemnation of the Singaporean shuffling will preclude all possibility of their "wailing" being for a moment considered in Downing Street, and as parties who were *not* involved in the "arrangement," we would briefly state the case from our point of view. The forts do not defend Singapore (see Colonial Engineer's speech Legislative Council proceedings, 23rd February 1893) but only the coal sheds which are *private* property (and of course the monopolists adjacent property); so that the question is at once reduced to one between the monopolists who specially receive the protection, and the Imperial Government which provides it. That is, as the position stands *at present*, and Singapore's grievance (we of course mean the grievance of the *general* public of Singapore), is that *their General Revenue is drawn on for the protection of that private property*, but that grievance extends also to Penang, because by some miracle of Singapore reasoning, Penang (one out of five Settlements and five States) is charged 40% of the contribution for the protection of *private* property situated in one of the Settlements.

Now, as we have suggested the termination of monopolies that press on the life of the Colony, we may consider the position as it will exist when the Royal Commission issues its judgment, consigning monopolies to the grave that is yawning for them; and by doing so think of the protected property as belonging to the

public, on which ground alone can any such Imperial protection be justified. When once that position is taken, it will be seen that the question is either a general one, or that the forts should be dismantled, and, if the question is a general one, we say that the protected countries should bear the cost of that protection, or rather as much of it as can be proved to be a reasonable charge, where that is practicable without throttling the countries.

Our belief as to the true position is, that while on the one hand the mother-country benefits enormously by the trade created by her Colonies, and while experience has proved that it is in the interests of the people of the United Kingdom to protect each British Colony until it can pay its own way, the Colonies, on the other hand, derive enormous advantages from their connection with the mother-country. They have been in the beginning protected by the Imperial Government practically free of charge, and in the aggregate the mother-country has not suffered but benefited by the expenditure, but still it can be seen that in the lapse of time the advantages in trade have proved mutual in each case where the development of a Colony has become important, so that it appears to us that the whole question is reduced to three points, namely, whether or not the charge is proportionately a fair one, if so, whether or not the protected countries can afford to pay the charge without ultimate strangulation, and if they can, whether or not the charge is fairly apportioned.

As to the fairness or unfairness of the *amount* charged to the Colony as "the Military Contribution," we prefer to leave that point for the Royal Commissioners to elucidate, but assuming it to be just *in amount*, and assuming that the protected countries can pay, there is "certainly nothing else in it that is fair. The *apportionment* is simply monstrous. The Protected Native States are unquestionably as much protected as Penang is; their combined revenue for 1891 was (see Appendix XXX) \$4,324,660, ours \$1,288,619, that of Singapore \$2,187,698. Yet we are made to pay 40 % of the charge, which is to say, we pay (relatively as compared to revenue credited to us) one and a half times that paid by Singapore, while the Protected Native States, which have about three and a half times the revenue credited to us, pay nothing at all.

The figures given in the Blue Books as Penang Revenue and Singapore Revenue are not correct, as you will see by the figures before quoted, much of that credited to Singapore is really Penang revenue, but for purposes of considering the means of paying the Military Contribution, the error in the Blue Books is not important, since the corrections which will reduce the so-

called revenue of Singapore, will increase the Penang account, and the power to pay will not be affected ; but a glance at the above figures will shew that the means of paying are available. It therefore follows that if the mind of the Secretary of State is firmly made up that the charge is *fair in amount*, then the work of the Royal Commission in respect to the Military Contribution is trivial. It is merely a question of apportionment based on the protection afforded, and the power of each section to pay, and in leaving the matter to the judgment of the Royal Commission, we most emphatically say Penang *cannot* pay 22 % of her revenue for defences which in point of fact are not a protection to her, except in a remote sense, and then no more than the defences are a protection to the Native States ; that a continuation of the charge would promptly lead to the strangulation of the Settlement ; that there is not the shadow of a just pretext for such an imposition, while countries equally protected by the same armament, and with revenues amounting to three and a half times that of Penang, pay nothing at all, and while Singapore *in which the forts are*, pays only 14½ % of her so-called "revenue."

THE PROTECTED NATIVE STATES.

GENERAL.

THE undue influence which the smaller, but governing section of the Singaporeans exercise over these States, as well as over the Colony, has become too serious to be permitted to continue. There is among the settlers a very strong feeling which, owing to the absence of a medium of public opinion, cannot reach the Secretary of State, but which could be utilized for the public good by a Royal Commission.

The defects are mainly due to the impossibility of any single individual satisfactorily performing the multitudinous duties which (under the existing system of administration) are thrown upon the Governor of the Colony, and it will be seen that the only possible solution of the numerous and important questions at issue—essentially questions of state—lies in the judgment of a Commission composed of English Statesmen. The Governor (whose training has been an official one) cannot be expected to be familiar with questions of trade and the development thereof, and yet his actions in relation to these States, as well as to the Colony, professedly aim at such development. The consequence is palpable; he must take advice from mercantile men, and as (under the present system) the only *convenient* means of such advice lies within the narrowest section of Singapore, which section appears to govern every commercial matter, the result is unsatisfactory.

Assuming these gentlemen to be perfectly honest (as they no doubt are) they are none the less human, and therefore liable to err, especially because they are cramped within the precincts of Commercial Square or the vicinity thereof, and know little about matters other than those in which they are personally interested. The circumstances indeed are such as would necessarily have led to the formation of a "Ring" had no such thing been previously known, and the evils we have to complain of are those resulting from the unfettered aspirations of a little circle of persons, imbued with the instincts of human nature but ungoverned by the correcting influence which human nature requires, and which we now pray for in the form of a Royal Commission of British statesmen. The utter worthlessness of the advice of these gentlemen has been shewn in relation to the affairs of Penang, and the following quotations from the Annual

Reports (printed by the Government) shew that the advice is equally useless in matters relating to the Native States.

The State of Pahang is the one in which the Singapore influence has most asserted itself in the positive form, and that State is the least prosperous and only troublesome one of the number. The State of Perak is the one most free from the active influence of the Singaporeans—a State largely indebted for its development to Penang capital—and it is by far the most prosperous of the number. In 1891 (the date of the last published reports) the revenue of Pahang was \$77,386, and that of Perak \$2,325,000. The volume of trade in Pahang was apparently too trifling to be entered in the report of the State, and in Perak the volume of trade was \$18,568,689. The latter is a State capable of enormous development; the land is in the hands of the Government, and (except where it is being worked) free to give out wisely, but Pahang has practically the whole of its mining land in the hands of concessionaires who have no means of developing anything excepting an infinitesimally small portion of the whole. Yet the progress of Perak (Penang's neighbour) has been retarded, as we shall presently shew, while frantic and abortive efforts have been made to develop Pahang.

The recent rising in Pahang caused great irritation in Singapore, which seems to be steeped to the eyes in Pahang shares, but the influence that led to the rising was immediately connected with the concessions these shares represented, and the outrageous abuse levelled at the Resident of Pahang by the Singaporeans is only another instance of the need of a complete reform such as will give to Singapore only the influence she is entitled to, instead of as at present permitting a small number of persons to pose as the judges in all matters. The Resident's fault was that he had the courage of his convictions, and exposed (though apparently without avail) the utter wrongness of the conditions under which Pahang laboured.

Take the last three Reports (1889-90-91, as an example. Report 1889, page 476, says: "As nearly the whole of the mining area of the state is provisionally included in one or other of the numerous concessions, granted by His Highness the Sultan before the Residential system was established, it may be said that the development of these concessions is practically synonymous with the mining development of Pahang." Having shewn the effect of such a state of matters, and pointed to needed reform (the basis of which lay in the removal of Pahang's fetters) but, apparently getting no satisfactory result,

the Resident again returned to the charge in his Report 1890 page 441: "As in former years, a report on the mines of Pahang is to all intents and purposes equivalent to a report on the various mining concessions which practically cover the available auriferous and stanniferous territory in the State." Then as it was clearly necessary to waken somebody up, because of the mining concessions being practically a chain round the neck of the State, the Resident emphasised his view still further by the following, shewing that as the State could not be administered without help from the Straits Government the remedy was simple, Page 441: "The State debt amounted to \$372,500 on account of money advanced by the Straits Settlements, the loan bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. At the commencement of the year the debt amounted to \$153,157 and the additional liability of \$218,344 has thus been incurred during the current year." That is to say, the additional debt incurred during the year was three and a half times the total amount of revenue for the same period.

Finding no response to the appeal, the true meaning of which should have been apparent to every one, the Resident wrote in 1891 as follows (Annual Report 1891, page 519):- "With regard to mining operations as at present carried on within the limits of the State, it is not too much to say that the available mining land of known or traditional value included within the limits of the numerous concessions granted in former years by His Highness the Sultan, prior to the introduction of the Residential system, and it may be added with equal truth that of the immense areas so granted, *only a few insignificant patches, in all not exceeding an aggregate extent of more than a few hundred acres, have ever been utilized in any way by the individuals and corporations to whom they now belong.* Vast tracts of land, forming five-sixths of the total area conceded, have never been visited by a mining prospector and of the remaining sixth a portion has been partially fossicked over by a few prospectors, and a wholly insignificant fraction has been the scene of mining operations conducted on a scale which though perhaps sufficient to test the value of a property, is wholly inadequate when regarded in the light of lucrative mining enterprises. That some good work has been done is undeniable; but the amount of this work is wholly disproportionate to the immense areas owned throughout the country which have neither been prospected nor tested

"The two main difficulties with which Pahang has had, and still has, to contend, are want of funds to develop the resources

"of the State, and the existense of so many 'concessions' granted by the Sultan before British intervention, that all known mining areas are practically monopolized. The former has prevented the construction of necessary roads, railways, telegraphs, etc., has prohibited increased allowances being granted to native headmen (*out of a total revenue of \$77,836 the sum of \$64,674 having been appropriated to this purpose during the year under review*), has caused the European staff to be underpaid, and the Police force to be undermanned whilst the latter has prevented any influe of Chinese miners, such as that which has produced so large a revenne for the neighbouring States of Perak and Selangor, and has created great discontent among the territorial Chiefs."

Such were the warnings of the Resident, but instead of his outspoken honesty meeting with approval, the anger of certain leaders (not unconnected with the concessionaires) was aroused; the Singapor papers taking their cue from these leaders became violent, and, making an excuse of "the Pahang Rising" (the true sources of which palpably were the evils reported year after year) these papers fell upon the Resident and demanded his dismissal, no doubt in the hope that in London, where the real character of these papers may not be known, their violent utterances might be mistaken for exasperated public opinion. We do not refer to that matter with the object of defending an officer who is well able to take his own part, but to shew the character of the Singapore set whose influence has ruled Penang into discontent and Pahang into tumult.

Their character is further shewn in their attitude (before referred to) towards His Excellency the Governor (who has been the unwavering friend of Singapore, first during his seven years as Colonial Secretary, and subsequently throughout his whole period as Governor) when he was engaged in putting down the Pahang Rising (in a manner which in his judgment was the preferable one to adopt, and which so far as can at present be seen has been successful) these same Singaporean harassed him, and hampered his action as far as they possibly could through their papers. At the moment when he required their sympathy it was not there. Yet these men have been the *guiding stars* of the Straits trade, which has succeeded generally, not with their assistance, but in spite of them. It is not meant that they have not worked; they have, and through it all have manifested great ability. They represent considerable capital, but, in comparison with the capital that is held by others whose interests are not represented at all, the combined capital of these *disinterested*

advisers of the Government is insignificant, and it is the great bulk of the capital of the Straits (which more than anything else has made its prosperity) that we wish to see represented.

The process of lending Straits money by Singapore votes to Pahang has gone on, and to-day the loan stands somewhere about ten times the amount of its annual revenue, but according to the last published Report (1891, page 534) the Resident writes:—
 “Under these circumstances as I have already submitted to His Excellency, it is in my opinion, no longer possible to satisfactorily administer Pahang on the basis of a policy of retrenchment, forced on the State through want of funds, and acquiesced in however reluctantly, in the hope of a rapid development of the various mining and other concessions. This policy should now, I think, either be reversed or carried a step further, and, unless we abandon Pahang altogether (a contingency which, I trust, is not in contemplation), I would strongly recommend that one of the three following courses should be adopted:—

1. Raising a loan, either in the open market or otherwise, to provide for an annual expenditure, during the next five years, of two or three hundred thousand dollars on public works, *e. g.* roads, railways, telegraphs, etc.
2. Attaching the administration of Pahang (qua to European staff) to some more prosperous State, such as Selangor, and combining the budgets.
3. Returning to the system in force when I was first appointed Resident of Pahang in 1883, namely, leaving all collections, as well as the general administration, in the hands of the Sultan and his Native Officials, the Resident having only a Sikh body-guard and one or two European assistants.

“The first course would, in my opinion, be the best, if it could be arranged; the second would be the most immediately practicable, if Selangor would consent, as the relative geographical positions of the two States would render their joint administration and development comparatively easy, and the third (however retrograde) would be the most economical, using the word in the narrow sense of ‘least expensive.’ True economy, however, frequently lies in the direction of increasing rather than reducing expenditure, and, as I still thoroughly believe in the mineral wealth of Pahang, I would urge that, if possible, some means should be adopted to obtain sufficient

"funds adequately to administer the State and develop its resources, thus affording to the inhabitants of a State which has placed itself under British protection, and to Europeans who have embarked their capital in its various mining and commercial enterprises, that measure of assistance and encouragement which they may fairly consider themselves entitled to expect."

We respectfully submit that the settlement of the difficulty by the selection of one or other of the courses suggested by the Resident should not be left to the Singaporeans, so closely connected with "the Europeans who have embarked their capital in its various mining and commercial enterprises" but to the judgment of a Royal Commission. There are Chinese who have embarked fifty times as much capital in Penang, Perak and other places under the Government of the Colony or the supervision of the Governor, who also look for "that measure of assistance and encouragement which they may fairly consider themselves entitled to expect." Yet the Hon'ble Major McCallum (who as before shewn recently engineered Government buildings in Penang, one of which with site cost about \$403,686) has spoken *cheerfully* of the trade leaving the place. We are in a bad way at present, it is true, but our trade rose steadily from \$35,381,608 in 1875 to \$69,107,044 in 1885, not with assistance but absolutely without any (as shewn in the Penang section) and these facts are, we hold, an unanswerable refutation of Major McCallum and Party's theory of "natural transfer of trade."

Surely the continued prosperity of a place like Penang, with its vested millions should be of more consequence to the Government than the development of a concessionaire-laden and troublesome state in which these concessions were obtained before the Government of the Straits Settlements had anything to do with it, and since it is "the funds of the Colony" (needed in Penang but withheld from her) that is proposed to be "embarked" further in Pahang, and as the supervision of so many states besides the mere executive work of the Colony is *more* than enough for any Governor to attend to, unaided by disinterested commercial men, the sooner a Royal Commission is appointed the better it will be for all concerned.

THE RIVAL SCHEMES OF RESIDENTS.

The importance of the question does not hang merely on the facts brought out in the foregoing—grave as they are—but is influenced still further by the projects of the Residents of the other States, several of whom argue for rival schemes connected

with Pahang. In the Annual Report 1890, page 336, the Resident of Selangor (now the Colonial Secretary) writes:—
 “Pahang via the Ginting Peras Pass:—The desirability of connecting Pahang with the west coast of the Peninsula by railway having been generally recognised, and a route from Seremban in Sungei Ujong to Semantan in Pahang being actually under survey, it seemed to me that if possible the desired connection should be effected by an extension of the Selangor State Railway rather than that of a private line in Sungei Ujong. There seemed to be reasons for thinking that a practicable route could be found through Jelubu, there being a fairly easy pass through the mountains at a place called Ginting Peras or Piris. In the absence of known unsurmountable engineering difficulties there was much to be said in favour of the Selangor route. There can be no question that, if it be possible to get through the mountainous district at a cost which is not prohibitive, the advantage to Pahang of having railway communication with Selangor rather than with the group of small States to the south is incalculable. The weak point in the Sungei Ujong scheme is the sea-terminus at Port Dickson (known to the Malays as Pulau Arang Arang) where there is inferior harbour accommodation much exposed to the NW. On the other hand, Selangor possesses an excellent harbour at Klang Straits, to which the existing railway can at any time be extended from Klang. A flying survey of the suggested Ginting Peras route was commenced late in the year but nothing decisive as to its practicability for a railway had been reported at the end of 1890.”

There you have one opinion, and here you have an antagonistic one, by the Resident of Sungei Ujong (Annual Report, page 391):—“The question of the route by which the extension is to be carried into Pahang is still undecided, pending the examination of an alternative route from Selangor State through part of Jehebu. This, however, is not likely to be practicable, and even if it were so, it is doubtful if it would be wise to adopt it. It is longer, and though it passes through Jehebu, it would not be of much benefit to that State, as the cart-road to Seremban would still be the cheapest way to the sea. On the other route, the State of Negri Sembilan would benefit largely, and the line would for the most part pass through a fertile and cultivated country which would not be the case if the other route were adopted.”

A similar opinion was expressed by the Magistrate of Jelubu (Annual Report 1890, page 420) where he says: “Were a rail-

"way to be made over this trace the heart of Jelubu would be traversed and the future of this State be assured" and the capacity for development of Jelubu may be gauged by the following figures given in the Annual Report 1891, page 497.

1885 Revenue (7 months)	...	...	\$229
1886	"	...	1,808
1887	"	...	6,110
1888	"	...	14,019
1889	"	...	26,843
1890	"	...	36,764
1891	"	...	52,995

Now, the survey proceeded and Mr. Maxwell's favourite route "Pahang via the Ginting Peras Pass" was "reported against." No account seems to be taken by Mr. Maxwell of the foregoing opinions based on reasons stated. It seems to be every one for his own opinion.

In 1891 Annual Report page 420, Mr. Maxwell writes:—
 "Pahang via Ginting Peras Pass.—I reported last year that if
 "it be possible to get through the mountainous districts at a cost
 "which is not prohibitive, the advantage to Pahang of having
 "railway communication with Selangor, rather than with the
 "group of small States to the south, is incalculable. The
 "Ginting Peras route was examined in the end of 1890 and
 "commencement of 1891 by some of the Assistant Engineers
 "engaged in surveying the line of the Seremban—Semantan
 "(Pahang) railway, and difficulties were encountered which led to
 "an unfavourable report as to the feasibility of constructing a
 "railway from Selangor, through Jekebu, to Pahang. But no
 "really thorough examination of the country has yet been made,
 "and it is by no means certain that this route is not the best.
 "The Pahang Railway scheme is at present in abeyance, but
 "when it is again taken up, the advantages of the extension of the
 "Selangor Government line, rather than the Sungei Ujong (pri-
 "vate) line, should not be lost sight of, and further exploration
 "might meanwhile be set on foot."

We admire Mr. Maxwell's persistence, but in proportion to the degree of their tenacity, so men require the correction of unbiassed minds. Such minds cannot be found in the Colony nor in the Native States: in the latter you have rival Residents each apparently thirsting for the development of his own State in particular, to the utter disregard of the others, excepting in so far as they may be useful to his plans. The available mercantile brain is equally biassed, and throughout the reports unlimited evidence of the facts are to be found.

SPECULATIVE CONCESSIONAIRES.

The Resident of Negri Sembilan (Annual Report, 1889, page 49) says: "It is very necessary to exercise great care in allowing Singapore capital to be invested in mines, as many Singapore people are too timid and *merely engage in a mining concession in order to float a company and speculate in shares*, where they fail in this they abandon their mining, which gives the district a bad name." The euphemistic character of the term "timid" can be gathered from the context, and the influence of these Singapore speculators can be deduced from the terms in which the Resident (finding it his duty to denounce their operations) describes the gentlemen.

Then again Mr. Maxwell (Annual Reports, 1890, page 346) after shewing that the capital of one company was £100,000 sterling, said "of this only £30,000 is working capital, the difference £70,000 being paid in cash or shares to the concessionaire, promoters, &c." Comparing the character of speculators with that of earnest settlers, Mr. Maxwell (same page) says: "It is not unusual to lease to Chinese in single blocks, fifty, one hundred, or even two hundred acres of tin-bearing land. The Chinese lessee is able to start work immediately on land so given to him, whereas the European company *starts by paying a middleman an enormous sum for what has cost him nothing*." The Resident of Pahang's reports before quoted go on similar lines, but point to an acute series of troubles resulting, and as it would be next to impossible to find at hand a body of Europeans who are not in some way interested, the only remedy lies in the judgment of impartial Englishmen such as would compose a Royal Commission.

THE RETARDER AGAIN.

You have seen, Sir, in the foregoing how Penang is practically not represented at all; *how under the existing system it is impossible that she can be represented*, and in respect to Penang and Pahang affairs you have seen the injurious influence of Singapore which is so enormously over represented, yet only a little part of the whole has been exposed.

Turning to the Reports of the Resident and Acting Resident of Perak, some of the retarding influence before referred to is seen, and the importance of the proper development of this State to Penang may be gauged by the following (Report 1891 page 365): "Perak lies six hours steam from Penang and two days from Singapore."

It is well known that the British Resident (Mr. Swettenham) argued strongly for a railway through a tin-bearing section of territory to Teluk Anson, but Singapore influence was at work with the view of bringing the railway to Lumut in the Dindings, and three years were wasted in the struggle, which apparently aimed at artificially making Lumut a rival port to Penang, but the strong brain and sound judgment of Mr. Swettenham at length prevailed, not however until that valuable time had been wasted, and it was only when it was seen that Lumut, the port of the Dindings (then governed directly from Singapore) could not be so used, that the Dindings was again thrown round Penang's neck as before explained. Mr. Swettenham's feeling found vent in the following (Annual Report 1890, page 286) : "The Kinta Valley Railway, for which Perak has waited so long has at last (a few days ago) been begun."

Comparing the truth, so tersely but pungently emphasised in the Resident's biting sarcasm, with the frantic and abortive efforts made to develop (at the expense of the Colony) the concessionaire-laden state of Pahang, you can see a glimmer of the over consideration for all matters in which Singapore is specially interested, and the tendency to disregard the affairs that interest Penang, the State to which she is so closely placed, and in the development of which Penang capital has been so largely invested.

The advantages of railways in the development of trade are admitted on all hands, but (presumably owing to the opposition that scheme met with) the Resident argues too modestly for their extension in Perak, as we shall presently shew, but with a view to exhibit the aspirations of other parties comparatively, we shall quote from the Reports on the other States.

THE RIVAL SCHEMES ONCE MORE.

The Resident of Pahang writes (Annual Report 1889, page 480) : "The extension of *both* lines of railway would be of great benefit to the State, and I see no reason why they should not both be extended." Finding the Resident of Selangor eager to bless Pahang in one way, and the Resident of Sungei Ujong anxious to do it in another, and remembering the story of the "Kilkenny Cats," the Resident of Pahang says in effect, "let us have *both* lines, that Pahang cannot pay for either is an unimportant detail," and then he goes on to say : "The extension of one or both of the lines in question might be carried out in at least three ways, namely, by Government as in Selangor, by a Company under a Government guarantee of in-

"terest as in Sungei Ujong, or by a Company to which Government would grant blocks of land, in lieu of any guaranteed interest or otherwise."

We quote the Pahang Resident's alternative methods, as applicable to Pahang, but as shewing a means of obtaining railway extension without impoverishing the Government State, hampering its power to proceed with other necessary works, or debarring it from making such advances to planters and miners as would be at once safe and conducive to an extensive development of trade throughout the Peninsula. On numerous instances observable throughout the reports of utility of such accommodation is expressed (Annual Report 1889, page 407) by the Resident of Selangor as follows:—"may be easily understood how disastrous the stoppage of credit is to a Chinese mining community working under conditions of this kind, and I can conceive circumstances under which it might become in the highest degree politic to devote a portion of the available assets of the State to the support of the mining industry, where prospects are favourable and assistance refused by the Banks and Chetties."

RAILWAYS, FINANCE, AGRICULTURE AND MINING.

The Resident of Negri Sembilan (Annual Reports 1890, page 431) says:—"It is difficult to exaggerate the benefit which will accrue to this portion of the Negri Sembilan by the extension of the Railway in this direction."

The success of Railways may be seen by the following (Annual Reports 1891, page 419):—"The total expenditure for the year in connection with the open line was \$122,926; and the net revenue derived by Government from this railway amounted to \$187,452.30, which (taking the capital to be \$1,100,000) is equivalent to a profit of 17 per cent."

In the face of all that has gone before, the too great modesty of the Resident of Perak is apparent. He says (Report 1890, page 286): "Whatever further balances accrue cannot be better expended than in railway construction." He has a perfect unwavering belief in the wisdom of railway extension, because (same page) he says: "I think it is most satisfactory that we should be committed to the expenditure of the whole of our balance on the line from Teluk Anson to Ipoh, which will probably cost nearly \$2,000,000."

Now, we say that it is not wise to tie down the development of a State by the expenditure of *all* its resources in *one* direction, that while railways should be extended, there is a simple

holders of these securities "*solvent to all intents and purposes*" suffer from a "sudden alarm and stoppage of supplies," and since the State has benefitted by these investments and seeks to induce others to invest, it is the duty of the State to come to the rescue, as suggested by Mr. Maxwell in the passage before quoted, but if the whole of the "balance" is expended in one enterprise relief is impossible.

No one doubts that "the object of the Government is to "give the greatest encouragement possible to agriculturists and "miners of all nationalities," but one set of Ceylon Planters after another have prospected Perak, all have reported well of its agricultural capacity, and yet the great majority have gone back without settling in the place, the soil of which they express approval of. There must be some cause for this, and it would be well worth the time of a Royal Commission to solve that problem along with the others. No one in Penang believes that the Resident is responsible for the difficulty; he is under the supervision of the Governor, and His Excellency no doubt takes advice from some quarter, but Penang knows that its money forms a very large portion of the investments referred to, and it has bled under the "trying position" referred to by the Resident. To name a single instance, the Penang firm of Ban Joo Whoo & Co. had assets worth \$800,000, of the kind referred to by the Resident, the whole was sacrificed, and a splendid fortune was thus lost.

It is not only in direct losses that Penang has suffered by the investments which have benefitted the State, but indirectly also. For instance, the locking up of money throws the investor very much into the hands of advancers, and one Singapore firm has (in consequence of the tightness) almost an entire monopoly of the tin-ore that passes through Lower Perak. Referring to the operations of that firm, and apparently callous to the interests of Penang, the Acting Resident (Report 1891, page 369) says: "The benefit to Kinta of the operations of the Straits Trading Company was expatiated on in the Resident's last Report, and "*they will eventually tend to divert the Kinta and Lower Perak trade from Penang to Singapore.*"

We who have vested interests in Penang (and whose capital developed Perak before Singapore influence operated on it) cannot be expected to regard as a "benefit" the diversion of trade from Penang to Singapore (four times further from Perak), and it is high time that a Commission of impartial judges were appointed to see that the "benefits" are justly distributed. The remedy in the case of Perak is simple, and if only a small

fraction of the interest shewn in diverting trade from Penang to Singapore, had been expended on retaining for Penang the trade she made, we should not now be appealing for justice to a British Minister.

The Resident recognises the State's duty in the matter, but presumably from consideration to the difficulties of his position, he does not suggest the remedy. On one hand *Mr. Maxwell shows that State help in special and safe circumstances are politic*, and so it only remains with us to point out that *Perak can have ample means of doing her duty by the simple process of guaranteeing the interest on railway undertakings*, as suggested by the Resident of Pahang, instead of investing her "whole balances" to the stoppage of works of equal importance to that of railways; to her *impoverishment to a degree that is absurd in her condition, leading to her inability to protect the "solvent" capitalists that helped to make her*, and to a failure to induce the investment of further capital for which she has a splendid field.

As before stated, we do not believe that the Resident is either unable to see the remedy or unwilling to be a party to it, but he is apparently heavily handicapped, and will be, until a Royal Commission puts the whole of the high officials on a platform of equality, from which each can speak his innermost thoughts free from influence of any kind, except that of his own nature and his own certain knowledge, and *when it is remembered that the Singapore patronised concessionaire laden State of Pahang has had from the General Revenue of the Colony, to which Penang so very largely contributes, advances amounting to over seventy times the free Annual Revenue of that uselessly favoured State, there should be no difficulty in permitting Perak (Penang's natural ally, as will be seen by the map) the most prosperous of them all, to guarantee capital which its well tried Resident in various ways shows to be necessary for the proper development of the State.*

BANKS.

Excepting a branch bank in Thaiping and one in Kuala Lumpur, there is no bank in the States, although the volume of trade in Perak alone (Reports 1891, page 361) in 1890 amounted to \$17,159,330, and in 1891 to \$18,568,689. It may be said that there is a proof that Banks are not wanted, but in the face of the remarks of *all* the Residents year after year, it is quite certain that the accommodation banks afford in other places is very much wanted throughout the States, and since the trade is unquestionable, something should be done to encourage the establishment of banks.

It is of course wise to invite investors, but wiser still to *encourage* them ; and Government encouragement of banks (which are always ready to help investors where the security is reasonably good) would do much to encourage enterprise. If that course were adopted, there would be less known about the illegitimate diversion of trade, and no occasion for Residents to describe as a benefit what practically is a monopoly.

LAWS.

Then again, there can be no doubt that the institution of good and certain land laws, and other laws as well, would not only do much to induce bankers to cultivate business in the Native States, but would also, and for a similar reason, induce capitalists to put their money into land. Some of the high officials do not appear to see this, but the investigations of a Royal Commission would make it all clear, and the need of a reliable code of laws will be apparent from the peculiar ideas of some of the Residents.

In his Report 1890, page 287, the Resident of Perak, after stating the basis of his belief, says: "I am of opinion that "the existing Land Regulations, modified from time to time as "our experience increases, are sufficient for our purpose, and "will better secure the true interests of the State than an "elaborate code which may be excellent in theory but would "require an expensive trained staff to put in practice. From the "Land Officer's point of view the latter plan would be preferable, "but the land-holders would be less satisfied, and their interests "and feelings are too important to be disregarded."

We cannot see that a good principle need be wasted either by making an elaborate or complicated code. What is wanted is a *certainty* of safety and a feeling of security from the investors' point of view.

The Resident of Negri Sembilan (Report 1891, page 502) says: "I consider that under the present system and in connection with the position of the British Government in the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, it is altogether inadvisable to "complicate laws and orders when in so many cases a *simple rule can be made as the necessity for it arises*. It is also evident "that neither the Chiefs nor the native population understand "one fraction of complicated laws."

In our opinion it is the system of making "a simple rule as the necessity for it arises" that is *essentially calculated to cause distrust among capitalists*, who would, under more settled conditions, be glad to take up land in the States. Besides, there

is not merely a little too much of the power of an emperor in making "*a simple rule*" without a rule to guide the framer, but also (unless where the rule may accidentally happen to be made by a Solomon) every chance of unforeseen errors, such as renders the simplicity of the present likely to develop into complications of the future, and if there be a royal road to wise laws, it is through the judgment of a Royal Commission utilizing the universal experience of the past, and duly taking account of the "*melancholy*" history referred to by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Maxwell has a somewhat varied experience in the working of laws, especially those relating to land, and this is what he says in his Selangor Report 1891, page 439: "*Uniformity of land revenue administration throughout the Protected Native States is a subject of pressing importance, for in the absence of guiding principles, every year may see the various States drifting wider and wider apart in regard to matters which should be governed by one policy deliberately laid down and persistently carried out. No one can desire to see repeated in the Native States the melancholy history of land revenue administration in Penang, but there is always danger of this unless the mistakes of the past are realized and their repetition guarded against. It is not within my province in this report to speak of other States, but it will be remembered that in Selangor in 1889, I discovered in the land revenue system then in force in that State almost all the elements of confusion which have caused such trouble in the Land Offices of the Straits Settlements. And what was true of Selangor may be applicable to some or all of the other States.*"

Now, what Mr. Maxwell says of "*land revenue administration*" has even greater force when considered in relation to *investments* in land, since the revenue is at best only part of the whole, and, for the combined reasons stated, there is work in that department alone for the unbiassed judgment of a Royal Commission.

CONFLICTING ASPIRATIONS.

The Royal Commission should also look into the various conflicting opinions (not referred to here but appearing in the Annual Reports) held by the Residents of the several States. Each Resident with commendable zeal appears to think specially of his own State, and for the common good it is desirable that the operation of these opinions should be regulated by the calm judgment of statesman. A single instance will shew the nature of these Residential aspirations. The Resident of Selangor (now the Colonial Secretary, the Hon'ble W. E.

Maxwell, c.m.g.) writes (Reports 1891, page 438): "I desire therefore to allude, though necessarily very briefly, to the important position which the State holds on the west coast and to the circumstances which seem to justify a prediction for it of continuous development and advancement. Selangor, by its geographical position half-way between Penang and Singapore, is better fitted naturally than any other port on the west coast south of Puket (Junk Ceylon) to be a centre of commerce in the future".

To "justify" and *to seem to justify* are expressions widely different in their meaning, and the Royal Commission should give Mr. Maxwell an opportunity of justifying his opinion before he gets the length (in his now influential position) of acting on an assumption which the Residents of the other States, and the public at large, have a good deal to say about. All we shall at present say on the subject is, that if Penang is not to be preserved from artificial decay, it would not be worth anything to be "half-way" between it and any other place, but as Mr. Maxwell sets a value on the position and bases the hopes of his scheme on it, we take it that he will support Penang's demands.

GOVERNMENT DISCOURAGEMENT OF COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE AND TACIT APPROVAL OF MONOPOLISTS.

Another point for the investigation of the Royal Commission is this, whether or not it is politic in a Government to set up as Mechanical Engineers on its own account, because "the number of competent contractors is limited, and a practical monopoly by any one of them may lead to the dictation of unnecessarily high terms," as with the approval of Mr. Maxwell (see Report 1889, page 408) the Selangor Government has since done, or whether it would not have been better to wait until some one *did* monopolize contracts, as in the case of the Singapore Dock Companies (under the directorate of Singapore member of the Legislative Council) which have too long monopolized not merely the dock work of the Straits Government and Native States Governments (Selangor included) but have had the entire shipping of the Straits at their mercy as before explained, *without one word* ever having been known to be uttered against that *real* monopoly by Mr. Maxwell or any of his colleagues.

POWERS REQUIRED BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

In the foregoing we have named a few of the matters which the Royal Commission can put on a satisfactory basis, but the field of enquiry is a very large one, and the Commission should have

carte blanche to investigate any matter respecting which a *prima facie* case may be duly presented; the public in all the places concerned should have the right to give evidence on examination and cross-examination by counsel, so also should officials of all grades, for though a man may not be a high official he may have sound common sense, and in any event they all have useful knowledge.

NATIVE SLAVERY.

It would of course come within the province of the Royal Commission to consider whether or not it is politic to continue to administer the State of Pahang, but that cannot be done fairly except in connection with due consideration of its bearing on all the Protected States. In the event of it being (after due investigation) thought advisable to continue the administration, some effort should be made to end the disgraceful state of matters referred to by the Resident of Pahang, in the following terms (Annual Reports 1890, page 452): "Although large numbers of Sakai and Semang now inhabit tracts of country in this State, which are nominally under the protection of the British, no efforts have as yet been made by the Government to ameliorate their condition, or to establish law and order among them. Much I believe, has been effected in Borneo to bring the Dyaks under European control, and to improve their condition so far as it is possible to do so. The Sakai and Semang are apparently a somewhat similar people and much could probably be done were efforts made by the Government on their behalf. The present condition of these unhappy people baffles description. Enslaved and trampled down by the Malays, they remain as savage and as entirely unbenefitted by the spread of civilization as they were in the days of Malay rule, and though almost starving for many months in the year, they make little or no resistance to the Malays who annually force them to yield up two-thirds of their crop for no adequate return."

COMMUNICATION RECEIVED THROUGH THE RESIDENT
COUNCILLOR AND THE REPLY THERETO.

S. of S. $\frac{9074}{93}$.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
SINGAPORE, 23rd September, 1893.

THE HON'BLE THE RESIDENT COUNCILLOR,

Penang.

SIR,—I am directed by the Acting Governor to request you to inform Mr. Koh Seang Tat and the other Chinese signatories of the Memorial of the 6th February last, praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the administration of the affairs of the Colony, that His Excellency has received a despatch from the Secretary of State replying to their representations.

2. His Lordship does not consider that either the advocates of the case of Penang in the debate in the Legislative Council, or the Memorialists who supported that advocacy by their petition and by the further documents forwarded in support of it, have established a case in favour of such an exceptional course as that of appointing a Royal Commission of Enquiry. Such a step should not, in His Lordship's opinion, be taken unless the point at issue is one which, owing to local ill-feeling or some other special cause, the community cannot satisfactorily dispose of for itself.

3. His Lordship, in short, concurs with the view expressed by Mr. Shelford to the effect that, if any enquiry were held, it should be by a Committee of the Legislative Council. A motion for such a Committee would, it appears to His Lordship, have found considerable support; and, if the gentlemen who represent Penang on the Council still think that their case has not been adequately considered, it is open to them to invite this support in the Council.

4. But over and above the question whether an enquiry, if held, should be held by a Royal Commission or by local representatives, His Lordship fails to see that even a *prima facie* refutation has been put forward of the arguments adduced by Mr. Shelford to prove that Penang has been equitably treated, and thinks it probable that, after the explanations which have been given, the advocates of Penang will themselves admit that those interests have not been overlooked as compared with those of the other Settlements.

5. As regards the question of the Military Contribution and its apportionment, His Lordship states that the Imperial Government has always reserved, and must continue to reserve, to itself the full power of dealing with it, and could not delegate its functions in the matter to any Royal Commission or Committee; but, as pointed out by Sir Charles

Warren and Major McCallum in their speeches in the debate in the Council, it may be fairly argued that it is not wholly to the advantage of Singapore, as compared with Penang, that it has been made the base of defensive operations for the Straits of Malacca.

6. His Lordship does not doubt that Penang has suffered of late years in common with the rest of the Colony from the restriction of the expenditure on Public Works, and admits that the hardship has possibly been somewhat greater in Penang than in Singapore owing to the necessity for retrenchment having arisen just at a time when a work to which the public of Penang apparently attach some importance—viz., the new Court House—was in contemplation.

7. His Lordship expresses a hope that the finances of the Colony may at no distant date recover from their present state of depression; and, in the meantime, is confident that it will be the earnest effort of the Government to keep down the cost of establishments and other administrative charges so as to leave a margin for Public Works, as well as to distribute on equitable principles the sums thus rendered available.

8. His Lordship further indicates his desire that, in apportioning to Penang its due share of the sums appropriated to Public Works, every practicable opportunity should be taken of consulting the Resident Councillor and the community generally as to the objects upon which the money should be expended.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. P. TALBOT,
*Acting Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.*

EDINBURGH HOUSE,
Penang, 6th Oct., 1893.

THE HON'BLE A. M. SKINNER, C.M.G.,
Resident Councillor.

SIR,—I am deputed by my colleagues of the Select Committee, to ask you to be good enough to lay the attached letter before His Excellency the Acting Governor, as a fair expression of the views of the Chinese represented by us, in relation to the questions at issue; questions which in our opinion cannot be settled without the intervention of the judgment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

We would ask you to be good enough to accept of this as the reply of our Chinese friends to the communication (so far as it concerns them) published to the effect that His Excellency will be pleased to have an expression of opinion from those interested in the reply of His Lordship.

We would beg you to forward this letter and the others attached, to His Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies, through His Excellency the Acting Governor in the usual way.

The required two copies we hope to be able to deliver to you on Tuesday.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KOH SEANG TAT.

PENANG, 6th October, 1893.

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 26th ult., together with copy of a letter from the Hon'ble the Acting Colonial Secretary, writing under instructions from H. E. the Acting Governor, professedly replying to the communications forwarded by ourselves and others, through you, to His Lordship the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

2. We note with satisfaction that the statements made and the figures adduced in our communications, stand uncontradicted. It is not to be doubted that the official records were consulted, by way of testing the accuracy of our figures and the other particulars copied by us from these records; nor can we doubt that had the proofs forwarded by us been at material variance with the truth, the errors would have been shewn, because that would be the simplest way of satisfying a dissatisfied people. We quoted official statements which collectively amounted to an impeachment of the policy that has been followed. We unequivocally impeached the system of accounting that has under one administration after another, prevailed. We proved that much Penang revenue was annually wrongly credited to Singapore, that much Singapore expenditure was annually wrongly debited to Penang, and that the system never by any chance operated in the contrary direction. We stated that the revenue of the island of Penang is three times that of Province Wellesley and Dindings combined, and half that of Singapore. Further, we proved that Penang is locally taxed for her water works, while out of the general revenue the sum of \$571,992 was paid for Singapore water works, and that of a part of this expenditure, amounting to \$491,608, only \$61,769 was entered in the "Expenditure Detailed" account. We shewed that \$1,399,013 had been paid out of the general revenue in works to the relief of the Singapore local ratepayers, while only \$32,295 had been paid to the relief of the Penang local ratepayers; that many of the grants were made by Government to the Singapore Municipality when it had large credit balances; that frequently the payment of interest due by that Municipality on Government loans was neutralized by such grants; and that the money was spent on works through which the Singapore Municipality derives enormous revenue. We also proved that there was equally nothing of an equitable character in the other expenditure on the several Settlements; that Penang is saddled with the expenditure on a Settlement (Dindings) sixty miles off, forming a part of the Colony, and so distinctly different from Penang in its interests that (within the knowledge of the Colonial Office) it was by Singapore snapped up, and an effort made to initiate it as a competitor for a part of the trade of Penang, which has been made to support it from that moment when over-represented Singapore found it would be unprofitable

to hold it longer. We shewed too that this Dindings, with the Settlement of Province Wellesley (returning together a revenue one-third of that returned by Penang) received in facilities for their trade \$1,134,920, while the facilities for Penang trade had had only \$14,063; while the public of Penang have been at variance with the Government because the wretchedness of the trade facilities increased the landing and shipping charges to a degree that has driven much of the trade of the port to Singapore, and while the utter inadequacy of the facilities forced the Government itself to carry the railway material for Perak (at our door) on to Singapore, 370 miles distant, and to send it back from there, although ships carrying the material actually came into Penang Harbour and landed lighter cargo. Taking the two shipping ports comparatively, we found that \$1,260,758 had been spent on Singapore Harbour and river works, while only \$59,562 had been expended on Penang harbour, and while of the last named sum \$45,499 went to what is called the Penang "Government Jetty" which is *not open to trade*. We found that while Penang landowners were put under agreement to pay for the "Penang Reclamation," and did pay for it, reclamation works in Singapore costing \$650,921 were proceeded with, without any guarantee by landowners to pay; so that the Singapore Reclamation was made at the expense of the general revenue, while Penang was bound to privately pay for its Reclamation. We found that, exclusive of the first cost of the Singapore River Works (which cost must have been enormous) \$463,301 were spent out of the general revenue merely on the maintenance and improvement of this River, in which the lighter weights but greater portion of the landing and shipping trade of Singapore is handled, and, that at the same time \$146,536 were spent on Singapore Harbour, exclusive of the expensive Reclamation, while, as we have said, \$14,063 is all that was spent on the *whole* landing and shipping accommodation of Penang—accommodation which, in its paltry nature and ridiculous disproportion to the requirements of trade, is probably unparalleled in the history of any port in the British Empire. We proved also that of the located expenditure on "Works and Buildings" the sum of \$5,810,450 was spent on Singapore, while only \$1,400,125 were spent on Penang, and \$492,900 on Province Wellesley and Dindings. Further, that certain buildings, being as much for the convenience of Province Wellesley as Penang, the *true* relationship of expenditure in this section stood thus—Singapore \$5,810,455, Province Wellesley and Dindings \$980,832, Penang \$912,193. Again, we shewed that by taking together the Public Works expenditure in both sections, namely "Works and Buildings" and "Roads, Streets and Bridges," the ratios stood—Singapore \$6,583,224, Province Wellesley and Dindings \$2,115,752, and Penang \$1,260,842. We claimed that the sum of \$1,302,152.82 (standing at the credit of the Colony in 1891) is Penang money, and, besides, that Singapore and all the other Settlements stand very largely in Penang's debt. We proved the need of removing the constant menace to shipping interests which dock monopolies naturally constitute, and that in the best interests of the Colony the Singapore dock property should be acquired by the Government. We proved, too, that the Singapore Forts cannot defend Singapore, but merely private property, constituting relatively an insignificant fraction of the whole; that £100,000 sterling is paid annually for such defence, and that Penang is saddled with an outrageous proportion of the charge. We proved that "a Select Committee" of the Legislative Council, appointed to examine and report upon the Penang Harbour Scheme of the great Harbour Engineer Sir John Coode, was over-ridden by the Colonial (Military)

Engineer, who introduced a scheme of his own, which had been thrown out of the Penang Chamber of Commerce five years before; that this Hon'ble and gallant Major (a member of the Committee) acted as promoter of his own scheme (which he had apparently introduced on his own authority) as counsel opposed to the scheme of Sir John Coode (who had died a month or two before), as drawer of the report condemning the latter scheme (the governing principles of which had never been examined, and which the Penang public had no power to introduce) and approving of the gallant Major's previously well considered and justly condemned scheme. We proved further that the Major's line of cross-questioning the Chinese witnesses amounted to intimidation, and that he capped his action by signing "the Report" and establishing himself as "a judge in his own cause," to which Penang has been, and is now, unitedly and determinedly opposed. We also pointed to the official Report of the proceedings of that "Select Committee," to the précis of the evidence, and to the Committee's own Report, contained within the covers of one book, proving that neither the précis nor the Committee's Report was in accordance with the evidence. We proved the pressing need for reform in the administration of the Native States of the Malay Peninsula, of which Penang is the natural port; adduced proofs, supported by the statements of all the Residents, and since then emphasized by Mr. Frank A. Swettenham, C.M.G., Resident of Perak, who, after stating that the administration of Perak is a question of "the immediate future," says, "Perak is in danger of ship-wreck on the 'rock of personal authority' *** whilst the power for good is immense, 'the power for mistakes, for extravagance, for favouritism, or for what 'can be described as bullying, is greater than should be placed in any 'single hand.'" Besides the truths before mentioned, and many more of equal importance and of an equally inequitable character, we established the primarily important truth, that all the errors of policy and administration, and all the other deep felt wrongs exposed, are due to the outrageous disproportion in the representation of the two chief Settlements, (Penang and Singapore,) whose interests so vary that the due representation of each would, besides preventing a repetition of these wrongs, secure the best interests of the several Protected Native States, whose transit trade, by right of parentage and fostering care, belongs partly to Singapore and partly to Penang; and there can be no doubt that the due representation of the latter would save Perak—the child of Penang—from the dangers so graphically and alarmingly described by Mr. Swettenham in the columns of the *Straits Times*. We proved that Penang, Province Wellesley and Dindings have between them theoretically three members of Council but practically only one—the official member being detained here by official duties, and in any event not free to go to Council unless when "invited" by the Governor, and the second member being almost always at variance with the public, who have no voice in his nomination, so that Penang and the other two Northern Settlements have practically only one member of Council for 225,000 inhabitants, while Singapore, with only 185,000 people, has five unofficial members (Singapore Merchants, Bankers, and Lawyers) and seven official members of Council whose duties (under the existing unsuitable arrangement) keep them almost exclusively in Singapore, to which they have been devoted.

3. The outrageous unfairness of the foregoing is a growing source of great trouble, and the feeling of intense irritation is also growing daily, through the unbendingly selfish attitude assumed by overwhelmingly over-represented Singapore; but we regard it as a sign of

coming relief, which *cannot* safely be much longer delayed, that the combined energies of the analytical staff of the Colonial Office, backed by the ability, long experience in the Colony, and investigation of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor General, the head of the Public Works Department (the Colonial Engineer), the leader of the Singapore unofficial members of Council, and the countless assistants at their command, have failed in refuting a single one of the statements we have made—statements of such vital importance that there are no responsible authorities, and never have existed any, who would not expose errors in our vital submissions if it were possible to do so in any material degree.

4. Instead, however, we have a reply which is incomprehensible, unless on the assumption that the recent exceptional drain upon the time and attention of Her Majesty's Ministers has compelled His Lordship the Secretary of State to delegate the investigation of our case to those who are unequal to the task. The first paragraph of the reply (paragraph 2 of the Colonial Secretary's letter) states, that His Lordship is of opinion that such an exceptional course as that of appointing a Royal Commission of Enquiry "should not be taken unless the point at issue is one which, owing to local ill-feeling or some special cause, the community cannot satisfactorily dispose of for itself." If the expression ill-feeling is used as the equivalent of *malice* then, we can at once say there is none in Penang; and we take it that the feeling which leads those who control affairs, to show preference for the place in which their hopes are almost wholly centred, cannot be fairly called ill-feeling, but it is one which, if allowed to continue to operate, would in our opinion, result in the extinction of Penang and the ruin of her property-holders, and therefore a feeling which, in its evil characteristics, is greater than that which, in the opinion of His Lordship, is a sufficient cause for a Royal Commission of Enquiry. Moreover, human experience proves that if the wrongs we complain of are continued, the feeling that will result will be one in comparison to which "ill-feeling" would pale into insignificance. It is not in human nature for men to calmly stand by and see the fruits of the labours of their ancestors artificially destroyed along with the fruits of their own. So that in persisting in our appeal for a Royal Commission of Enquiry, we are attacking *the cause* in preference to delaying, until—under our eyes—*the effects* of the wrongs are consummated.

Again, it is to be regretted that the official information conveyed has been such as to render it possible for His Lordship to attach his signature to a despatch which implies that Singapore and Penang are *one* community, while every one in the Colony knows that they very distinctly form *two* communities, whose interests so distinctly differ that the one, Singapore, with the aid of its overwhelming majority in Council, has acted for its own good and to the detriment of the other, which is now engaged in seeking relief from the imposition. And as it is inconceivable that His Lordship could have meant to imply that the only community (forming the minority) which is represented in the Legislative Council, namely Singapore, should (in questions between it and the outraged majority) "settle the issue for itself," it follows that, by His Lordship's own shewing, there is a "special cause" against the appointment of local judges, and that paragraph 2 of the letter under review, when analysed, proves to be entirely in favor of the appointment of a Royal Commission of Enquiry.

5. In paragraph 3 of the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter it is stated that His Lordship is of opinion that "if any enquiry were held it should be by a Committee of the Legislative Council, and that if the gentlemen who represent Penang in the Council still think that the case has not been adequately considered, it is open to them to invite support in Council," which is to say, that His Lordship advises Penang, through its member, to apply for support in a dispute between it and over-represented Singapore, and to make the application for relief to those whose preference for that Settlement perpetuates the wrongs exposed in the 2nd paragraph of this letter, and the other wrongs also proved in our communications to His Lordship. That one Select Committee of the Legislative Council is enough in a lifetime, and that there cannot (under the existing form of representation), with the consent not to the relief of wronged Penang be another, is proved unquestionably by the action of that Committee which was over-ridden by the high official whose wrong action we have exposed.

6. Paragraph 4 states that "His Lordship fails to see that even a *prima facie* refutation has been put forward of the arguments adduced by Mr. Shelford to prove that Penang has been equitably treated." In reply to that we say, and point to his self-corrected and officially reported speech and our facts to prove, that Mr. Shelford, with all his unquestionable ability and uncommon powers of research, did not even touch the points at issue, except where either by direct or implied admissions he agreed in the justice of Penang's complaints. You will not find, Sir, throughout Mr. Shelford's speech even a single passage, a single figure, nor a collection of figures, disproving, or even pretending to deny, a single one of the great grievances mentioned in the 2nd paragraph of this letter, nor denying a single one of the more numerous great grievances exposed in our proofs. His history was as misleading as it was ancient, and his figures were, according to his own subsequent admission, wrong. Beside, apart from their erroneous character, his figures did not prove, and cannot be made to prove anything at all, except that they were hurriedly and indiscriminately chosen totals, which neither took account of the elements involved nor the questions at issue, which, however, are happily *not established* by the entire failure of the efforts of the antagonistic official and unofficial hosts to disprove them. In addition to the established fact that Mr. Shelford did not prove anything at all, we have this incompressible admission by him: "I do not know why the Legislative Council should meet at Penang, any more than Parliament should meet at Liverpool." Before the delivery of this remarkable admission, we were under the impression that Mr. Shelford, who is an Englishman and a lover of history, knew more about the affairs of his own country than we Chinese do, but it now appears that he does not know of the existence of the facilities which render it possible for a member of Parliament to lunch in Liverpool, deliver a speech in the House of Commons the same evening, dine liberally, return to the House and record his vote, sleep comfortably all the way back to Liverpool, enjoy a morning with his family, and appear at 9 a. m. on the Liverpool exchange, the late important business of which, he saw closed before luncheon on the previous day. That want of knowledge however, on Mr. Shelford's part, trifling as compared to his want of perception of the principal and governing factors involved, namely, that whereas Parliament does not deal with questions in a way that unjustly enriches London at the expense of Liverpool, *could not* do so, because the members for London are insig-

tant in number as compared to the whole House, has not and never can have any inducement to try to do so, Singapore, on the contrary, has, under the present arrangement, *all the representation*, not only unofficial but official also, because the latter gentlemen are *bound* to Singapore, which they would not be were they *enabled* to act as members for the Colony, instead of as at present merely members for Singapore. Moreover, the Legislative Council has nothing at all in common with an Imperial Assembly. It is a Council composed almost entirely of members whose whole heart is wrapped up in their Settlement, situated away beyond the tail end of the countries which are governed from it, with the result that Penang is beggared and Perak placed in the terrible danger described by Mr. Swettenham. When however, Penang's proportion of representation is increased fairly, when the Council sits here periodically to deal with the affairs of Penang and her Native States progeny, then the official members of Council will not only be members for the Colony, but will, by the simple process of personal contact, be enabled to see into and through the questions they deal with, instead of as at present, having to take their view of developing the country, from a handful of Singapore unofficial members, whose financial interests would be best served by drifting the entire transit trade of the Colony to their outlying Island.

7. Paragraph 5 says: "His Lordship states that the Imperial Government has always reserved, and must continue to reserve to itself, the power of dealing with the military contribution, and could not delegate its functions in the matter to any Royal Commission or Committee." In reply to this, we may point to our communications to shew that we do not consider investigation of any kind necessary to prove the rank injustice of the apportionment of the charge, the wrongness of which is so self-evident and undeniable, that we cannot doubt the intention of the Imperial Government to promptly *exercise* its power of dealing with the matter, and by so doing avert the bankruptcy which the un-bearable apportionment threatens.

8. The 6th paragraph of the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter is remarkable for its misrepresentation, or something even worse. The community made an appeal for relief from grievances of the most vital and far reaching character, yet the reply seems to infer that the demand for a Royal Commission of Enquiry arose out of the want of a Court-house. That His Lordship *could* make such a misrepresentation as this, is, to our minds inconceivable, and we therefore attach hereto a verbatim copy of the Colonial Secretary's letter, with the request that it be forwarded along with ours to the Secretary of State, in order that the weight of the misrepresentation or utter want of knowledge of the submissions professedly under reply, may be placed on the shoulders of those who are responsible for it.

9. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Colonial Secretary's letter, taken along with the facts submitted by us, are practically an admission of the *need* of the representation which Penang is entitled to, and which is necessary for the salvation of the Colony. It is stated that "His Lordship indicates his desire that in apportioning to Penang its due share of the sums appropriated to Public Works every practicable opportunity should be taken of consulting the Resident Councillor and the community generally as to the objects on which the money should be expended." Under the existing arrangement there is *no* opportunity of *useful* consultation such as His Lordship "desires," but it is quite

practicable to institute a system that will admit of justice being done to all parts of the Colony, and so bring to an end the great grievances we have proved to exist in the Native States as well as in other parts of the Colony. We have proved that the affairs of Penang can, with advantage to all, be considered here by the Legislative Council, and when the Native States are rationally connected to the Colony by joint administration, as our proofs suggest, and as they inevitably must be, the affairs of Perak can also most conveniently be considered here. The official members of Council for Perak, and the other Native States, would increase the number of official members by not less than nine, which would, without interfering with the official majority, admit of seventeen unofficial members of Council taking part in the proceedings—by no means a large number for the legislative work of such a country, and when once that necessary change is effected, and the proportion of representation is fairly adjusted, there will be an end to the chaos proved to exist by “the elements of confusion” discovered by the present Acting Governor (His Excellency W. E. Maxwell, c.m.g.) when he was Resident of Selangor, the imminent danger of Perak being “wrecked on the rock of personal authority” certified to by Mr. Frank A. Swettenham, c. m. g., Resident of Perak, the lavish and unproductive expenditure of Penang money on what the Resident of Pahang proves to be a concessionaire-laden State, and the rapid drifting of the Penang property holders to ruin, as proved in the communications submitted by us to His Lordship, and confirmed by their *bearing* the test of the Colonial Office scrutiny.

10. In submitting our case to His Lordship through official mediums we have conformed with the conventionalities of the Crown Colony system, and we respectfully submit, that as the permanent staff of the Colonial Office has wasted its opportunity, we have no need to apologise for expressing our determination of carrying the case beyond it. We now appeal to His Lordship *personally* for redress, and, failing satisfaction, shall make such further appeal as the channels of the British constitution can be made to convey.

We have, &c.,

KOH SEANG TAT.
LIM LENG CHEAK.
QUAH BENG POH.
LIM ANG KEE.
KHAW JOO GHEE.
KHOO GUAT CHENG.

Select Committee appointed to reply.

(For details see following pages.)

1875 to 1891 ... Singapore, as per "Roads, Streets and Bridges"					
		Account	...	...	\$614,157
"	...	Grants to Municipal Bridges	...	...	148,357
"	...	" "	Roads	...	10,255
					<u>\$772,769</u>

APPENDIX Ia.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1875.

Works.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unk
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$
Completing the raising, widening and metalling of the Road from Sungei Ram- bay to Prye Road		1,495 00	
Completing metalling Road from Bagan Ajam through Telok Ayer Tawar to Penaga		1,319 98	
Completing 2nd Class Road from Simpang Ampat through Tasseh to Sungei Junjong. Completion of reformation and metalling of Prye Road		878 65	
Building two Brick culverts to replace the wooden ones at Telok Ayer Tawar Village. Quaying the Landing Place at Sungei Rambay Village		1,550 00	
Erecting a 16-foot permanent New Bridge at Junjong Mati		490 56	
Re-constructing six Minor Bridges and Culverts		1,158 93	
Re-metalling part of Road at Aur Gading, Marbow Kudong			1,7
Special repairs to Bridge over Juru River, Southern Main Road		900 00	
Up-keep of Hill Roads	1,045 15	1,000 00	
Do. Roads in Province Wellesley		7,852 26	
Opening up Roads in New Territory		4,936 59	
Up-keep of Bridges in Province Wellesley... Do. Cooly Stations do.		1,620 52	
Do. the Muda Bund do.		375 68	
Clearing Canals in Province Wellesley		1,290 31	
Up-keep of Ferries do.		1,200 00	
Renewal of Causeway Ferry at Kwala Prye.. Continuation of Metalling Southern Main Road from Junjong Mati to Tibing Tinggi Bridge		1,001 19	
Piling Banks of Creek through Nebong Tebal. Reconstructing six Timber Bridges in Pro- vince Wellesley		475 00	
Beach Street Reclamation Survey		283 00	
Completing Metalling from Penaga to Butterworth		154 00	
	162 55	1,250 00	
	500 00		
TOTAL... \$	1,207 70	29,731 67	1,74

APPENDIX 1b.
Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1876.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley.	Unlocated.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Completion of Special Repairs to Bridge over Juru River, Southern Main Road (on an estimate of \$7,590)	...	2,349 89	
Up-keep of Hill Roads	1,498 55	...	
" Roads in Province Wellesley	...	9,999 47	
" Bridges in do.	...	2,295 09	
" Coolie Stations in Province Wellesley	...	644 66	
" the Muda Bund in do.	...	1,499 83	
" Ferries in Province Wellesley	...	360 76	
Clearing Canals in Province Wellesley	...	1,200 00	
Raising and widening part of the Road from Telok Ayer Tawar to Permatang Sintoh and Permatang Bertam	...	805 05	
Completing metalling Road from Bagan Ajam through Telok Ayer Tawar to Penaga	...	2,087 26	
Quaying the landing place at Sungei Rambay Village	...	1,200 00	
Re-metalling part of Road at Aur Gading, Marbow Kudong	...	1,095 00	
TOTAL... \$	1,498 55	23,537 01	

APPENDIX Ic.
Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1877.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley.	Unlocated.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Re-constructing three Minor Bridges and Culverts	...	...	750 00
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang	...	...	
Do. Roads, Province Wellesley	1,500 00	...	
Do. Bridges, do.	...	9,969 45	
Do. Cooly Stations, do.	...	2,287 94	
Do. the Muda Bund do.	...	694 90	
Clearing Canals, do.	...	1,499 04	
Up-keep of Ferries, do.	...	1,200 00	
Completing Metalling Road from Bagan Ajam through Telok Ayer Tawar to Penaga	...	1,179 79	
Raising and widening part of the Road from Telok Ayer Tawar to Permatang Sintoh and Permatang Bertam	...	2,144 91	
	...	1,275 00	
TOTAL ...	\$1,500 00	\$20,251 03	\$750 00

APPENDIX Id.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1878.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocated.
1ST CLASS ROADS.			
Widening and metalling Road from Kwala Prye to Permatang Batoo and Rambay Village, Jalan Bahru	...	\$2,529.00	
Re-metalling Road from Bagan Ajam to Macklome	...	3,117.00	
Re-metalling Road between Butterworth and Bagan Sri	...	3,355.00	
Constructing six stone culverts between Sungei Duraka and Tibing Tinggi ...	...	1,584.00	
2ND CLASS ROADS.			
Raising and improving Road from Perma- tang Mangis to Lehar Ekan Mati and Muda Bund	...	2,599.48	
Constructing three Timber Bridges 12 ft. span between Lehar Ekan Mati and Muda Bund	...	1,199.94	
Reforming Road from Rambay Village to Machang Bubo and Tassek	...	3,958.62	
Forming Road from Telok Epi to Bound- ary line	...	2,463.88	
Re-constructing three Minor Bridges and culverts	...	...	\$747.00
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang	\$1,427.30	...	
Do. Roads, Province Wellesley...	...	9,633.28	
Do. Bridges, do.	...	2,232.94	
Do. Cooly Stations, do.	...	543.18	
Do. Muda Bund, do.	...	1,478.89	
Clearing Canals, do.	...	1,200.00	
Up-keep of Ferries, do.	...	1,191.00	
Raising and widening part of the Road from Telok Ayer Tawar to Permatang Sintoh and Permatang Bertam ...	...	1,520.00	
Completing metalling Road from Bagan Ajam through Telok Ayer Tawar to Penaga	...	767.59	
Total ...	\$1,427.30	\$39,373.80	\$747.00

APPENDIX Ie.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1879.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocate
Widening and metalling Road from Kwala Pry to Sungei Rambay Village ...	...	\$4,870.00	
Metalling Road from Butterworth to Kwala Pry	...	...	
Metalling Road from Permatang Pow to Bagan Lalang	...	822.00	
Metalling a portion of the Road between Permatang Pow and Bukit Tengah ...	...	1,999.82	
Raising and improving Road from Per- matang Boga to Bertam Hospital ...	...	837.58	
Raising and improving Road from Penaga to Kwala Buka	...	994.00	
Reforming Road from Rambay Village to Macham Buboo and Tasseh on an estimate of \$12,000	...	1998.96,	
Re-constructing Ferry Causeways and Approaches at Bagan Lalang Ferry ...	...	1,020.00	
Re-constructing five Wooden Bridges be- tween Maklome and Penaga and Arra- rendang	...	1,368.00	
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang ...	\$1,497.34		
Do. Roads, Province Wellesley ...	...	10,464.18	
Do. Bridges, do ...	...	2,496.29	
Do. Cooly stations do ...	...	610.51	
Do. Muda Bund, do ...	...	1,299.51	
Clearing Canals, do ...	...	1,200.00	
Up-keep of Ferries do ...	...	1,096.81	
Forming Road from Telok Api to Bound- ary line	...	311.89	
Widening and metalling Road from Kwala Pry to Permatang Batoo and Rambay Village, Jalan Bahru	...	1,471.00	
Metalling Road between Nior Sebatang and Arrarendang	...	2,800.00	
Special Repairs, Penang Hill Road ...	411.31		
TOTAL...	\$1,908.65	\$35,660.55	

APPENDIX If.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1880.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocated.
Re-metalling Road from Jalan Bahru to Permatang Batoo and Rambay Village. ...	...	\$4,646.40	
Re-metalling Road from Maklom to Aor Gading	...	4,999.54	
Re-metalling Road from Marbow Kudong to Nior Sabatang	...	2,999.48	
Widening and metalling Road from Kwala Pry to Sungei Rambay Village ...	...	2,487.30	
Metalling Road from Butterworth to Kwala Pry	...	1,900.00	
Re-construction of Causeways at Bagan Lalang Ferry	...	2,000.00	
Re-metalling portions of Roads where most required	...	...	\$2,993.52
Special Repairs and extension of Cause- way of the Pry Ferry	...	2,435.00	
Raising Road at Bagan Lalang from its Ferry	...	1,800.00	
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang	\$1,798.59	...	
Do. Roads, Province Wellesley ...	...	11,877.00	
Do. Bridges, do. ...	...	2,483.52	
Do. Cooly Stations do. ...	...	685.36	
Do. Muda Bund do. ...	...	1,397.03	
Clearing Canals, Province Wellesley ...	...	1,200.00	
Upkeep of Ferries	...	1,235.79	
Metalling Road from Permatang Pau to Bagan Lalang	...	2,084.00	
Total ...	\$1,798.59	\$44,230.51	\$2,993.52

APPENDIX Iq.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1881.

—	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unloc
Re-construction of a Bridge on the Kwala Buka Road	...	\$ 800.00	
Reforming and raising the second class Road from Badak Mati to Tasseh and Macham Buboo, a distance of 5 miles...	..	1,939.74	
Raising and metalling portions of the Road from Permatang Batu to Rambay Village	...	1,444.08	
Re-metalling portions of the Road from Maklom to Aur Gading	...	2,569.82	
Reforming and raising Road from Per- matang Pasir to Aur Gading	...	985.16	
Raising and metalling Road from Aur Gading Ferry to the Police Station ...	...	...	
Raising and metalling Nibong Tebal Road through the village and beyond the police station	...	220.77	
Reforming, raising and metalling portions of Roads where most required	...	...	\$1,11
Preliminary expenses for construction of New Roads	...	...	1,44
Re-construction of the Causeways of the Pry-Ferry (Re-vote)	...	500.00	
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang	\$1,798.08	...	
Special Repairs to Hill Road	850.00	..	
Upkeep of Roads, Province Wellesley ...	...	11,787.69	
Do. Bridges do	...	2,482.58	
Do. Coolie stations do	...	693.97	
Do. Muda Bund do	...	1,410.00	
Clearing Canals, do	...	1,200.00	
Upkeep of Ferries	...	1,363.62	
Total ...	\$2,648.08	\$27,397.43	\$2,55

APPENDIX II.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1882.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocated.
Metalling Southern Trunk Road from Bukit Tambun to Sungei Bakap Hospital, 5½ miles (on an Estimate of \$20,000) ...	...	\$ 926.62	
Metalling Road from Looboo Marriam to Malakoff Estate, 1521 yards ...	...	1,106.58	
Metalling Road from Prye Town to Bagam Tuan Kichil ...	...	2,718.13	
Enlarging Sluice Gate at Goa Kuppa, Pro- vince Wellesley ...	...	991.60	
Special Repairs to Juru Bridge ...	...	2,500.00	
Re-constructing Timber Work and Build- ing Centre Pier of Bridge 50 feet span, at Kubang Semang ...	...	498.11	
Reforming, raising, and Metalling portions of Roads where most required ...	...	...	\$1,879.75
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang ...	\$1,648.29	...	
Do. Roads, Province Wellesley ...	...	11,876.51	
Do. Bridges do. ...	...	2,487.21	
Do. Coolie Stations do. ...	...	640.06	
Do. Muda Bund do. ...	...	1,500.00	
Clearing Canals do. ...	...	1,200.00	
Upkeep of Ferries do. ...	...	1,142.78	
Reforming and raising Road from Perma- tang Passir to Aur Gading ...	...	1,930.40	
Raising and Metalling Road from Aur Gading Ferry to the Police Station ...	...	3,289.70	
Re-Metalling portions of the Road from Maklôm to Aur Gading ...	...	1,932.47	
Reforming and raising the 2nd Class Road from Badak Mati to Tassek and Macham Bubu, a distance of 5 miles ...	...	2,936.08	
Raising and Metalling Nibong Tebal Road through the Village and beyond the Police Station ...	...	3,254.39	
Raising and Metalling portions of the Road from Permatang Batu to Rambay Village ...	...	3,427.92	
TOTAL...	\$1,648.29	\$44,358.56	\$1,879.75

APPENDIX II.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1883.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unloc
Metalling Southern Trunk Road from Bukit Tambun to Sungei Bakap Hospital, 5½ miles, (Final vote)	...	\$19,071.01	
Raising and metalling Road through Prye Village from Causeway	...	878.19	
Metalling Road from Aur Gading to Ferry & raising from Ferry to Permatang Passir Road to Kedah Frontier from Rubang Semang	...	7,100.00	
Metalling Road from Tibing Tinggi to Sungei Bakan	...	3,000.00	
Reforming Road from Macham Bubu to Kedah Frontier	...	11,499.85	
Improving Bridle Path from Tanjong Tokong to Batu Feringgi	...	2,547.20	
Special repairs to Juru Bridge (Re-vote)	\$1,149.35	...	
Renewing Timber work and one Abutment to Bridge at Sungei Rambay of 28 feet span	...	2,000.00	
Re-constructing Timber bridge of 22 feet span at Lehar Ikan Mati	...	999.60	
Renewing Timber Work and two Centre Piers of Bridge at Sungei Tambun of 78 feet span	...	620.00	
Re-constructing two Bridges of 12 feet span with stone abutments at Nior S'batang...	...	1,599.96	
Reforming, raising, and Metalling Roads where most required	...	1,649.82	
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang	1,496.77	...	\$2.99
Do. Roads, Province Wellesley	...	15,472.21	
Do. Bridges do	...	4,313.53	
Do. Coolie stations do	...	699.92	
Do. Muda Bund do	...	1,500.00	
Clearing Canals, do	...	1,200.00	
Upkeep of Ferries do	...	1,498.01	
Raising and Metalling Road from Kepala Batas to Teloh Ayer Tawar (Re-vote)	...	8,276.62	
Purchase of a stone-crushing Machine	...	...	5,15
Re-construction of Bridge at Tibing Tinggi	...	2,993.60	
Special Work at the Muda Bund, consequent on a disastrous flood	...	4,997.88	
Nibong Tebal Water Supply... ..	...	176.62	
Improvement of Road to Balik Pulau from Ayer Etam	9,998.73	...	
Total ...	\$12,644.85	\$92,094.02	\$8,158

APPENDIX Ij.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1884.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocated.
Special Repairs and raising to 2nd Class Roads in Province Wellesley ...	...	\$10,988.31	
Reforming and Metalling Road from Bagan Lalang Ferry to Junction of Permatang Maklom	...	6,399.97	
Re-Metalling Road from Bukit Tengah to Juru Bridge	...	3,949.85	
Re-forming and Metalling Road from Bukit Tengah Corner to Sungei Rambay Road	...	4,900.00	
Reconstructing Bridges at Jawi Machang Buboh, Sungei Bakap, Tumbus Canal, Permatang Binjai, Sungei Rambay, Sungei Duraka, and Laher Ending	...	6,650.00	
Metalling Road from Penaga Village to Permatang Bindhari (on an Estimate of \$21,600)	...	10,213.47	
Protecting land from floods at River Muda (1st Vote)	...	9,187.77	
Construction of Hill Road to Balik Pulau by Ginting Pass (on an Estimate of \$72,500)	\$29,978.38	...	
Purchase of Air Compressor and Rock Drills	...	...	\$3,301.20
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang	2,001.31	...	
Do. Roads & Bridges P. Wellesley.	...	24,949.96	
Do. Coolie Stations do.	...	999.39	
Do. Muda Bund do.	...	1,990.35	
Clearing Canals do.	...	1,951.24	
Upkeep of Ferries do.	...	5,494.49	
Purchase of Steam Road Roller	...	...	3,973.40
Metalling Road from Simpang Ampat to Bukit Tambun	...	8,499.52	
TOTAL ...	\$31,979.69	\$96,174.32	\$7,274.60

APPENDIX 1k.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1885.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unloca
Special Repairs and raising of 2nd Class Roads	...	...	\$5,499
Metalling from Penaga to Permatang Bindhari (Final vote)	...	\$11,452.36	
Protecting land from Floods of River Muda (2nd vote)	...	2,693.85	
Construction of Hill Road to Balik Pulau by Ginting Pass (2nd vote)	\$32,010.25	...	
Re-metalling Road from Bagan Tuan Kichil to Bagan Srai Ferry	...	7,200.00	
Re-metalling Road from Butterworth to Kwala Prye	...	4,156.59	
Re-metalling Road from Kwala Prye to Bukit Tengah (on an estimate of \$16,100: 1st vote)	...	7,998.35	
Constructing five Girder bridges to replace decayed wooden bridges	...	...	\$5,140
Constructing 2nd Class Road from Teluk Epi through Trans-Krian (on an estimate of \$22,000: 1st vote)	...	4,998.72	
Re-construction of Timber Bridges, Sungei Bakau, Chankat and Macham Bubu	...	2,599.90	
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang	1,984.34	...	
Do. Roads and Bridges, Province Wellesley	...	24,971.36	
Do. Coolie Stations, P. Wellesley	...	1,195.59	
Do. Muda Bund do	...	1,990.39	
Clearing Canals do	...	1,998.38	
Upkeep of Ferries do	...	6,558.15	
Constructing Road from Teluk Epi to Boo Ann's Road	...	1,449.45	
Total ...	\$33,994.59	\$79,263.09	10,641

APPENDIX II.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1886.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocated.
Clearing Canals, Province Wellesley ...	...	\$3,999.93	
Upkeep of Hill Roads, Penang ...	\$1,998.23	...	
Do. Roads and Bridges, Province Wellesley ...	...	24,992.46	
Do. Coolie Stations, P. Wellesley.	...	1,199.52	
Do. Ferries do. ...	...	5,341.67	
Do. Muda Bund do. ...	...	1,999.37	
Re-metalling Road from Kwala Prye to Bukit Tengah (Final vote) ...	...	8,095.37	
Metalling Road from Sungei Bakap Hospital to Nibong Tebal (on an estimate of \$20,550) 1st vote ...	...	10,549.90	
Improvements to Road near Byang Lepas	\$3,098.68	...	
Replacing five decayed Timber Bridges by Iron Girder Bridges ...	...	...	\$5,199.30
Constructing 2nd class Road in Trans-Krian (on an estimate of \$22,000: 2nd vote) ...	...	9,999.25	
Constructing new Road from Nior Sabatang, via Padang Manorah to Kubang Semang (on an approx. estimate of \$—: 1st vote) ...	...	4,999.95	
Re-metalling Road from Bagan Ajam to Sungei Puyer ...	...	4,299.96	
Construction of Hill Road to Balik Pulau by Ginting Pass (Final vote) ...	\$10,488.75	...	
Constructing a raised path to Ara Kudah	...	799.92	
Drainage improvements at Balik Pulau...	\$3,101.72	...	
Total ...	\$18,687.38	\$76,277.30	\$5,199.30

APPENDIX Im.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1887.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unloca
Special repairs and raising to 1st class Roads	...	...	\$1,999
Special repairs and raising to 2nd class Roads	...	...	4,496
Upkeep of Muda Bund, P. Wellesley ...	...	\$1,997.88	
Clearing Canals in Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	4,950
Upkeep of Roads & Bridges, P. Wellesley.	...	24,999.09	
Do. Coolie Stations do. ...	...	1,199.92	
Do. Ferries do. ...	...	5,698.15	
Do. Hill Roads, Penang ...	\$2,698.46		
Re-metalling Road from Sungei Bakap to Nibong Tebal	...	6,499.97	
Metalling 2nd class Road from Bukit Mertajam to Permatang Pauh (on an estimate of \$3,500: 1st vote) ...	...	9,987.49	
Re-metalling Road from Coffee Shop corner to Bukit Mertajam Police Station	...	7,986.19	
Constructing 2nd class Road in Trans-Krian (Final vote)	...	6,945.52	
Constructing 2nd class Road from Nior Sabatang to Kubang Semang via Padang Manorah (2nd vote)	...	4,999.79	
Constructing 2nd class Road from Payah Kladi (Lehar Ikan Mati) to Ekor Kuching	...	999.92	
Widening of Jalan Bahru (on an estimate of \$15,000: 1st vote)	...	5,999.53	
Re-placing five decayed Timber Bridges by Iron Girder Bridges... ..	...	...	5,199
Re-placing small Timber Culverts by Masonry	...	...	1,999
Completion of Ginting Road	\$8,998.92		
Repairing Juru Bridge	...	799.80	
Total ...	\$11,697.38	\$78,113.25	18,641

APPENDIX In.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1888.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocated.
Special Repairs and raising to 2nd Class Roads	\$5,499.17	\$4,484.42	
Clearing Canals	999.59	3,989.53	
Maintenance of Roads	15,994.62		
Maintenance of Hill Roads	2,680.37		
Special Repairs to 1st Class Roads	..	2,000.00	
Construction of Sheds for Road Coolies... ..	..	1,248.68	
Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	..	29,951.79	
Maintenance of Coolie Stations	..	1,198.92	
Maintenance of Muda Bund	..	3,995.19	
Maintenance of Ferries	..	6,976.12	
Road from Sungei Pinang Police Station to Sea	1,999.95		
Footpaths in Balik Pulau Hill District... ..	1,992.40		
Construction of Landing Place and Road at Pulau Betong	3,999.18		
Replacing five decayed Wooden Bridges with Iron	4,999.82	5,999.91	
Replacing Timber Culverts with Masonry Metalling 2nd Class Road from Bukit Mertajam to Permatang Pau via Kubang Semang (on an estimate of 35,000: 2nd vote)	1,999.34	1,999.54	
Widening Jalan Bahru (final vote)	..	9,999.33	
Re-metalling Road from Juru Bridge to Tebing Tinggi (on an estimate of \$10,700: 1st vote)	..	8,998.53	
Constructing 2nd Class Road from Nior Sabatang to Kubang Semang via Padang Manorah (final vote)	..	4,998.60	
Frontier Road from Bukit Serayah to Sungei Lembu (on an approximate estimate of \$14,000: 1st vote)	..	8,000.05	
Construction of Drains at Bukit Mertajam Village	..	1,996.56	
Construction of Pontoon Bridge at Teluk Ipeh (on an approximate estimate of \$20,000; 1st vote)	..	2,896.68	
Metalling 1,500 feet of the Road between Pulau Betong & Balik Pulau Village... ..	1,019.72	14,999.90	
Total ...	\$41,184.16	\$109,733.75	

APPENDIX 10.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1889.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Unlocated.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Constructing 8 miles of Bridle-paths in Pangkor and the Dindings	...	2,422 80	...
Extension of Kotah Siam Road in do.	...	2,000 00	...
Clearings, Snags, &c., in Sungai Bruas, &c., do.	...	180 00	...
Tracing 9 miles of road at \$50 per mile	...	445 00	...
Maintenance of existing Roads and Bridges...	...	1,986 66	...
Special Repairs to 1st Class Roads	5,996 30	2,493 09	...
Do. 2nd Class Roads	2,999 96	4,497 50	...
Do. Sungai Tumbus Bridge	15,976 68	898 30	...
Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	2,962 48	27,468 27	...
Do. Hill Roads	...	1,193 32	...
Do. Coolie Stations	...	3,998 99	...
Do. Muda Bund	...	6,717 96	...
Do. Ferries	...	...	...
Footpaths in Balik Pulau District and to Teluk Bahang	4,387 46	...	...
Metalling Road from Balik Pulau Kongsu to Pulau Betong Police Station (on an estimate of \$ 9,000. 1st vote)	8,634 32	...	...
Replacing five decayed Timber Bridges with Iron	3,399 40	3,399 32	...
Do. Timber Culverts with Masonry	1,998 07	1,988 71	...
Clearing Canals	993 49	3,999 97	...
Re-metalling Road from Juru Bridge to Tebing Tinggi (Final vote) (on an estimate of \$10,700)	...	5,698 75	...
Frontier Road from Bukit Serayah via Sungai Lembu (on an approximate esti- mate of \$14,000: 2nd vote)	...	4,996 06	...

Construction of 2nd Class Road from Kubang Semang via Isuk Nibong Jir	...	...	3,272	04
Kuda to Arrarendang (on an approximate estimate of \$18,000: 1st vote).	...	...	7,319	29
Metalling 2nd Class Road from 10th mile Arrarendang to Permatang Sintoh	...	...	42,48	97
via Bertam (on an estimate of \$16,925: 1st vote) ...	...	...	699	65
Metalling 2nd Class Road from Aur Gading Ferry towards Permatang Pasir...	...	...	8,502	54
Forming and Metalling Road from Bagan Ajam to Sea including Sea Wall ...	...	...	1,043	19
Metalling Road from Bukit Mertajam via Machang Bubo to Frontier (on an	...	...	810	43
estimate of \$19,100: 1st vote) ...	...	...	3,025	97
Construction of Drains at Nibong Tebal ...	...	...	1,499	98
Do. Railing to Embankments and Bridge approaches where	...	...	...	...
dangerous... ..	...	...	...	...
Construction of Pontoon Bridge at Teluk Epil (on an estimate of \$27,748:	...	...	...	...
Final vote) ...	...	...	...	...
Construction of Sheds for Road Coolies ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	\$47,348	16	\$104,806	76
				

APPENDIX Ip.

		Penang.	P. Wellesley.	Unlocated.
		\$	\$	\$
		cts.	cts.	cts.
Constructing 8 miles of Bridle-paths in Pangkor and the Dindings	...	...	2,999	10
Extension of Kotah-Siam Road	...	...	2,998	63
Bridges for Kotah-Siam Road	...	...	1,249	50
Clearing Snags, &c., in Sungai Bruas, &c.	...	...	250	00
Tracing 9 miles of Road at \$50 per mile	...	...	40	20
Maintenance of existing Roads and Bridges	...	...	2,498	55
Special Repairs to 1st Class Roads	...	...	2,749	99
Do.	...	...	3,499	73
Do.	...	...	1,999	91
Do. from Tebing Tinggi towards Bukit Tambun	...	...	1,499	42
Do. to Juru Bridge...	...	...	3,999	60
Clearing Canals	...	979	49	...
Maintenance of Hill Roads	...	2,998	32	...
Do. Roads and Bridges	...	15,982	99	...
Do. Ferries	...	...	30,532	33
Do. Cooly Stations	...	...	5,282	41
Do. the Muda Bund	...	...	1,197	15
Metalling Road from Balik Pulau to Pulau Betang (Final vote)	...	...	3,999	80
Deviation to Main Road at Batu Uban	...	9,499	30	...
Construction of Road from Tanjong Tokong to Batu Feringgi (on an approximate estimate of \$50,500: 1st vote)	...	5,648	89	...
Replacing decayed Timber Bridges with Iron	...	9,379	95	...
Do. Culverts with Masonry	...	6,383	90	...
Construction of Lines for Road Coolies	...	1,999	81	...
Frontier Road from Bukit Serayah via Sungai Lembu (3rd vote)	...	4,249	93	...
	...	...	1,500	00
	...	...	6,999	53

Construction of 2nd Class Road from Kubang Semang via Ara Kuda to Arrarendang (2nd vote)	...	...	9,999	32
Metalling Road from 10th mile Arrarendang towards Permatang Sintoh via Bertam (2nd vote)	...	...	3,998	00
Metalling Road from Bukit Mertajam via Machang Bubo to Frontier (on an estimate of \$19,100: Final vote)	...	...	9,598	88
Protection of Road at Nior Sebatang Junction of Padang Manorah Road	...	...	496	45
Reconstruction of Bagan Lalang Ferry Causeways	...	...	3,349	89
Do. Bridge-keepers Houses at Bagan Serai and Telok Epil	...	...	1,450	00
Completion of Trans-Krian Roads in connection with Pontoon Bridge	...	...	1,998	54
Construction of Railing to Embankments and Bridge approaches where dangerous (re-vote)	...	...	401	00
Construction of Pontoon Bridge at Telok Epil (re-vote)	...	...	12,973	57
Total	\$66,098	33	125,559	77
				

APPENDIX. Iq.

Roads, Streets and Bridges, 1891.

	Penang.	Province Wellesley & Dindings.	Unlocated.
New Bridle-paths and improvements to existing paths (Dindings)	...	\$ 4,992.46	
Cart Road from Lumut to Stiawan (Dindings)	...	4,001.80	
Clearing Rivers and Canals do ...	...	999.65	
Maintenance of Roads and Paths do ...	...	2,490.10	
Special repairs to 1st Class Roads	\$ 5,999.04	2,999.66	
Do 2nd do	2,997.28	4,498.17	
Clearing Canals... ..	657.24	3,733.01	
Maintenance of Hill Roads	3,441.47	...	
Do Roads and Bridges... ..	15,877.25	30,455.60	
Do Cooly Stations	...	1,191.60	
Do Ferries	...	5,248.79	
Do Muda Bund	...	3,228.13	
Do Boundary Ditch between Trans-Krian and Perak	...	240.00	
Construction of Road from Tanjong Tokong to Batu Feringgi (2nd vote on an estimate of \$50,500)	24,777.52	...	
Re-metalling Road from Municipal Limit to Tanjong Tokong	3,799.57	...	
Re-metalling Road from Municipal Limit to Ayer Etam	4,449.56	...	
Construction of Stone Bridge at Botanical Gardens	...	...	
Replacing decayed Timber Bridges with Iron Do do Culverts with Masonry	5,957.74	5,515.20	
Construction of Lines for Road Coolies	1,998.28	1,999.33	
Frontier Road from Bukit Serayah via Sungei Lembu (Final vote)	1,423.13	...	
Construction of 2nd Class Road from Kubang Semang via Ara Kuda to Ararendang (3rd vote)	...	4,997.92	
Metalling Road from 10th mile Ararendang towards Permatang Sintoh via Bertam (Final vote)	...	12,971.91	
Completion of Trans-Krian Roads in connection with Pontoon Bridge (1st vote on an estimate of \$17,500)	...	5,599.82	
Improvements to Drainage at Bukit Mertajam	...	9,995.34	
Construction of Drains at Sungei Bakap	...	499.75	
	...	2,700.00	
Total ...	\$71,378.08	\$108,358.24	.....

APPENDIX II.
Municipality of Penang.

Year.			
1875	Upkeep of Roads and Bridges ...	...	\$52,160.64
1876	Do. existing Roads & Bridges...	\$38,344.42	
	New Roads	3,751.16	
	Sungei Pinang Bridge, construction of Arch and Abutments	4,718.22	
			\$46,813.80
1877	Upkeep of existing Roads and Bridges.	\$46,997.87	
	Sungei Pinang Bridge	150.00	
			\$47,147.87
1878	Upkeep of existing Roads & Bridges..	...	48,271.83
1879	Do. Roads	...	54,471.82
1880	Do. do.	...	35,113.70
1881	Do. do.	...	30,686.32
1882	Do. do.	...	50,073.71
1883	Do. Town and Country Roads..	\$30,892.66	
	Do. Roads, Byan Lepas and Teluk Kumbar Districts	6,906.38	
	Upkeep of Roads, Balik Pulau District.	4,866.45	
	Railing Brick Kiln, Pangkor, Pulau Tikus and Cantonement Roads ...	705.95	
	Bridges and Culverts	3,607.31	
	Do. at Batu Feringgi	30.57	
			\$47,009.32
1884	Upkeep of Town and Country Roads..	\$36,833.16	
	Bridges and Culverts	721.54	
	Railings on Roads	419.00	
	Upkeep of Roads in Byan Lepas District	6,473.65	
	Upkeep of Roads in Balik Pulau District	4,424.97	
	Upkeep of Bridges in Batu Feringgi...	1,371.14	
			\$50,243.46
	Carried forward...	...	\$461,992.47

APPENDIX IIa.

Municipality of Penang.—*Continued.*

Year.	—		
	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	...	\$461,992.47
1885	Upkeep of Town and Suburban Roads	\$29,396.93	
	Bridges and Culverts	409.07	
	Upkeep of Roads and Bridges in Byan Lepas and Teluk Kumbar Districts	4,608.19	
	Upkeep of Roads and Bridges in Balik Pulau District	2,998.80	
			\$37,412.99
1886	Upkeep of Town and Suburban Roads and Bridges	\$37,633.79	
	Upkeep of Roads and Bridges in Byan Lepas and Teluk Kumbar Districts	6,300.86	
	Upkeep of Roads and Bridges in Balik Pulau District	3,020.41	
			\$46,955.06
1887	Upkeep of Town and Suburban Roads	\$37,252.22	
	Repairs to Bridges	1,649.59	
	Upkeep of Roads and Bridges in Byan Lepas and Balik Pulau Districts...	10,391.22	
			\$49,293.03
1888	Upkeep of Town Roads and Bridges...	\$25,445.30	
	Do. Suburban do.	8,930.66	
	Re-metalling Town Roads	20,744.29	
	Renewal of Anson Bridge	3,500.00	
			\$58,620.25
1889	Maintenance of Municipal Roads and Streets (Town)	\$18,953.86	
	Maintenance of Municipal Roads and Streets (Suburban)... ..	7,009.42	
	Special Repairs to Streets in Town ...	9,979.86	
	Do. McAlister Road	3,000.00	
	Do. Burma Road	6,967.15	
	Maintenance of Bridges	919.53	
			\$46,829.82
	<i>Carried forward</i> ...	...	\$701,103.62

APPENDIX IIb.
Municipality of Penang.—*Continued.*

Year.			
	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	...	\$701,103.62
1890	Maintenance of Town Roads & Streets	\$26,239.11	
	Do. Suburban do. ...	8,212.30	
	Do. Bridges do. ...	255.72	
	Special Repairs to Streets ...	9,899.33	
	Do. Bridge Street ...	2,956.87	
	Do. Glugor Road ...	601.43	
	Do. Northam Road ...	2,495.61	
	Footway, Light Street... ..	925.00	
	Formation of five New Streets between Bridge Street and the Sea ...	64,466.15	
			\$116,051.52
1891	Road Coolies for Maintenance, &c. ...	\$11,659.41	
	General Repairs and Additions to Roads... ..	8,463.86	
	Special Repairs to Beach Street, Car- narvon Street, &c.	17,906.66	
	Extension of Jail Road and Anson Road	887.07	
	Maintenance of Suburban Roads ...	8,562.80	
	Do. Bridges	666.09	
	Replacing two Wooden Bridges in Pe- rak Road with Iron... ..	6,061.17	
	Metalling South end of Green Lane...	2,711.00	
	Formation of four New Streets be- tween Bridge Street and the Sea...	3,130.21	
	Extension of Light Street Footway ...	1,895.50	
			\$62,123.77
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	\$879,278.91

APPENDIX III.
Improvement etc. of Singapore River.

Years.	— — — — —					\$	cts.
1882	Improvement of Singapore River	...	...	...	...	19,493	84
1883	Improvement and Maintenance of Singapore River				...	31,380	00
1884	Do.	do.	...	...	...	25,553	09
1885	Do.	do.	...	...	...	19,045	19
1886	Do.	do.	...	...	...	9,991	25
1887	Do.	do.	...	...	...	19,752	91
1888	Do.	do.	...	...	...	54,811	69
1889	Do.	do.	...	...	...	207,303	48
1890	Do.	do.	...	...	...	64,564	10
1891	Do.	do.	...	...	...	11,408	79

Years.				\$	cts.
<i>SINGAPORE.</i>					
1890 & 1891	Reconstruction of River Walls in Government charge	...	...	24,670	38
1880	Building a sea-wall opposite the Raffles Institute and filling up ground	...	...	5,200	08
1884	Metalling Roads along River Quays	...	...	6,799	35
1882 to 1891	Clearing Rivers and Harbours	...	...	5,088	10
1888	Reconstruction of Kranji Pier	...	...	5,497	06
1888	New Iron Punt for Dredger	...	...	2,981	92
1889 to 1891	New Johnston's Pier	...	...	96,299	71
				146,536	60
	Singapore Reclamations (see Appendix XI)	...	...	650,921	40
	Total (see further expenditure on Singapore River Works)	...	...	797,458	00
<i>PENANG.</i>					
1878	Building a New Jetty 150 feet long by 7 feet wide	...	...	1,700	00
1879	Do. Wooden Jetty at end of New Jetty	...	...	349	32
1888 to 1890	Clearing Rivers and Harbours	...	...	235	10
1875 to 1891	Sea-walls in the Harbour	...	...	5,350	76
1887 & 1888	Goods Landing accommodation at (Church Street (what accommodation?))	...	...	3,362	71
1890	Expenses in connection with the Report on the Improvement to the Penang Harbour	...	...	3,065	64
	Sum spent in connection with facilities for trade	...	...	14,063	53
	Cost of Jetty not open to general traffic	...	...	45,499	61
	Cost of Weld Quay Reclamation which was refunded by the landowners	...	...	522,307	39

APPENDIX V.
Schools—Singapore.

Years.			\$	cts.
1877	Enlarging and Repairing the School room at Teluk Blangah ...	...	1,381	91
1877	New School at Teluk Ayer... ..	...	3,290	—
1878	Do.	...	2,670	60
1879	Special Repairs to roof etc. of the Malay College at Teluk Blangah	...	875	—
1879	New English School for 100 Chinese boys at Kampong Glam...	...	3,479	61
1879	Do. 50 Malay boys at Cross Street ...	...	1,100	—
1878	One Malay School	...	600	—
1881	Raising the Compound of the Tamil School, Kampong Glan ...	...	275	—
1881	Repairs to Malay School, Arab Street	...	350	—
1883	Quarters for Malay Teachers at Teluk Blangah and Tanjong Katong Schools ...	...	700	—
	Construction and alterations at four schools and construction of well and surface drains	...		
	at Teluk Blangah School	...		
1884	Construction of permanent Government School (English) at Rochor ...	...	769	90
	Do. do. do. Kampong Bharu...	...	5,925	—
1887	Special Services at Kampong Glan School	...	1,125	60
1883 to 1891	Construction and maintenance of Vernacular Schools	...	2,799	68
1875 to 1891	Education (Grants to Schools,) etc.	...	30,525	33
1875 to 1891	Education (Salaries)	...	680,125	26
		...	177,846	82

APPENDIX VI.
Schools—Penang, Province Wellesley and Dindings.

Years.			\$	cts.
1875	Additional accommodation at Free School, Penang	...	2,500	—
1878	Erection of a Malay School at McAlister Road including purchase of land	...	596	—
1881	Temporary Schools at Balik Pulau and Bryan Lepas	...	300	—
	Do. Pulo Tikus including purchase of land	...	295	—
1882	Schools at Toh Jaya, Bagan Tuan Kichil, Bagan Jermal, Tanjong Tokong & Bukit Mertajam	...	1,400	—
1883	Conversion of Chowrasta Police Station into a School	...	1,695	—
1884	Construction of New Branch School at Chowrasta	...	5,600	—
1885	Do. English Branch School at Balik Pulau	...	1,300	—
1885	Enlarging Chowrasta English Branch School	...	5,448	—
1888	Construction of Girls' School at Kedah Road	...	4,000	—
1888	Do. Two Vernacular Schools	...	2,300	36
1889	Special services at English Branch School	...	798	—
1889	Girls' School at Kedah Road (Final Vote)	...	3,184	54
1889	Construction of nine Vernacular Schools	...	12,399	14
1890	Teachers' Quarters at Balik Pulau and Bagan Ajam Schools	...	949	26
1890	Construction of four Vernacular Schools	...	5,000	71
1891	Do. New do.	...	2,000	—
1891	Re-attapting Vernacular Schools	...	1,999	66
1883 to 1891	Construction and Maintenance of Vernacular Schools	...	53,498	57
1875 to 1891	Education (Grants to Schools etc.)	...	246,486	11
1875 to 1891	Education (Salaries)	...	148,595	70
	Total	...	500,646	05

APPENDIX VII.
Buildings for Public use—Singapore.

Years.		\$	cts.
1875 & 1876	Extension of the Raffles' Institution for the reception of Malay students	25,028	90
1876 & 1878	Repairing Raffles' Institution and outbuildings	1,949	66
1877	Reconstructing the roof of the centre wing of the Raffles' Institution	928	46
1878	Completion of special repairs to roof of the Raffles' Institution	227	21
1877	Alterations on New Wing of the Raffles' Institution	1,213	29
1878	Special Repairs to China tile flooring of the Raffles' Institution	422	50
1875	Draining land at back of the Raffles' Institution	95	46
1878	Repairs to Raffles' Library and Museum	73	62
1879	Special Repairs to doors and windows of the Raffles' Institution	343	88
1880 to 1888	Repairing, colour-washing, painting etc., the Raffles' Institution	3,134	32
1881	Removing outbuildings and providing a room at the Raffles' Institution	173	19
1881	Providing sunshades and jalousies at Raffles' Library and Museum	65	21
1885	Improvements to enclosures at the Raffles' Institution	3,099	64
1889	Alterations to south wing of Raffles' Institution for adapting it to purposes of a Laboratory	2,485	68
1890	Completion of Laboratory and Lecture Room at the Raffles' Institution	999	86
1884 to 1888	New Library and Museum...	71,931	20
1891	Construction of New Sailors' Home	649	08
1884 to 1887	Rents for Library and Museum	4,708	00
	Total	117,529	16

APPENDIX VIII.
Buildings for Public use—Penang.

Years.		\$	cts.
1875 to 1891	(1888) Contribution towards erection of Town Hall, (Blue Book, page 628)	9,010	50

APPENDIX IX.

Current Repairs to Public Buildings.

Years.		Singapore.		Years.		Penang, P. Wellesley and Dindings.	
		\$	cts.			\$	cts.
1875	...	12,709	12	1875	...	3,271	89
1876	...	14,738	58	1876	...	4,998	40
1877	...	11,457	26	1877	...	5,485	11
1878	..	12,656	54	1878	...	5,444	92
1879	...	14,964	81	1879	...	7,353	71
1880	...	18,278	36	1880	...	9,998	20
1881	...	16,669	28	1881	...	10,147	60
1882	...	16,986	16	1882	...	10,405	76
1883	...	16,369	26	1883	...	10,984	11
1884	...	20,194	57	1884	...	11,792	84
1885	...	19,640	39	1885	...	11,632	79
1886	..	22,450	76	1886	...	12,435	33
1887	...	22,363	36	1887	...	12,495	60
1888	...	22,246	44	1888	...	13,495	55
1889	...	22,409	75	1889	...	15,976	15
1890	...	20,253	94	1890	...	15,963	17
1891	...	21,895	58	1891	...	15,994	97
Total ...		\$306,284	16	Total ...		\$177,876	10

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APPENDIX X.

Works and Buildings.

Years.	Singapore.		Penang.		Province Wel- lesley and Dindings.		Unlocated.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1875 ...	69,833	62	16,818	08	1,401	30	6,646	69
1876 ...	54,096	69	8,663	95	1,587	05	8,941	88
1877 ...	112,786	25	26,761	20	985	76	9,931	29
1878 ...	65,980	34	20,391	70	2,950	00	8,414	87
1879 ...	230,832	15	37,299	50	6,130	39	10,176	91
1880 ...	346,060	26	45,285	23	1,040	00	14,565	70
1881 ...	372,905	91	79,687	98	5,596	65	18,181	42
1882 ...	267,951	17	126,031	57	14,393	50	30,330	56
1883 ...	448,302	72	168,146	08	47,266	49	27,778	23
1884 ...	563,550	85	241,738	31	80,706	70	34,808	75
1885 ...	596,093	17	241,281	19	39,232	46	47,081	67
1886 ...	685,365	25	139,224	61	61,674	77	33,052	48
1887 ...	442,941	95	191,496	25	40,808	26	44,404	19
1888 ...	382,534	19	230,929	15	27,109	64	37,763	79
1889 ...	596,045	19	151,866	60	48,670	97	57,699	03
1890 ...	333,208	92	144,964	41	51,957	03	42,329	49
1891 ...	241,967	20	51,846	81	61,389	65	39,139	22
	\$5,810,455	83	\$1,922,432	62	\$492,900	62	\$471,246	17

Note.—The sum of \$522,307 having been refunded by Penang landowners for the Penang Reclamation, it falls to be deducted from the above, and, as of the balance the sum of \$975,865 was spent on Hospitals, Gaols, &c., which are as much for the convenience of Province Wellesley and Dindings as for Penang, it follows that half that sum falls to be deducted from the Penang column and added to the other, so that the true ratios stand:—

Singapore	...	...	...	\$5,810,455
Province Wellesley and Dindings	...	...	...	980,832
Penang	...	...	...	912,192
Thus:—				
Singapore, according to Blue Books	...	...	...	\$5,810,455
Province Wellesley and Dindings, according to Blue Books	...	...	...	\$492,900
Plus half cost Hospitals, &c.	...	...	...	487,932
				= 980,832
Penang, according to Blue Books	...	...	...	\$1,922,432
Less sum refunded by landowners	...	...	...	522,307
				\$1,400,125
Less half cost Hospitals, &c.	...	...	...	487,932
				= 912,193

APPENDIX Xa.
Works and Buildings, 1875.

—	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
for married Constables and Non-commissioned Officers at Byan Lepas Station	\$262.00		
Police Station at Machang Bubong on the frontier, Province Wellesley...	...	\$450.00	
new Police Stations in New Territories	...	3.30	
Police Station at Batu Feringgi in the north of Pulau Penang	900.00	...	
Repairs to Balik Pulau Police Station	650.00	...	
Repairs to the Convalescent Hospital	880.00	...	
of School at Nebong Tebal, Province Wellesley	...	..	
erecting of Boundary Wall in Front of Free School, Penang	475.00	...	
Additional Accommodation at Free School, Penang	2,500.00	...	
Swamp behind Hospital, Butterworth	...	100.00	
Additional accommodation for Land Office at Butterworth	...	453.00	
Supply and disinfecting arrangements at Pulo Jerjak Hospital... ..	436.00		
of Telegraph	...	...	\$197.70
of Esplanade & Public Grounds.	156.06		
of Grounds on the Hill & Special Additions to Bungalows... ..	2,934.70		
of Quarters for one European Sergeant in Province Wellesley.	...	225.00	
of Town Survey, Penang	87.17		
Court House at Telok Epi in the Territory	...	170.00	
Repairs and Alterations	...	...	1,883.28
Repairs of Public Buildings	...	...	3,271.89
of Civil Works and Buildings ...	\$9,280.93	\$1,401.30	\$5,352.87

APPENDIX Xa.

Works and Buildings, 1875—(Continued.)

	Penang.	P. Welles- ley and Dindings.	Unlocas
<i>Military.</i>			
Additional sum for erection of New Mess House and Quarters for four Officers...	1,120.30		
Drainage for Courts at Infantry Lines ...	980.00		
New Latrine adjacent to Barrack Room at Infantry Lines	589.00		
Additional sum for Drainage of Ground near Infantry Barracks... ..	1,515.90		
Building Quarters for Hospital Sergeants	800.00		
Work for Main Cross Drain, Infantry Lines	385.42		
Minor Works and Alterations	325.00		
Current Repairs	1,821.53		
Total Military Works and Buildings...	\$7,537.15		
<i>Store Department.</i>			
Purchase of Tools and Plants	...	...	\$90 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
Repairs of Tools and Plants	...	...	38 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀
Total Store Department...	...	...	\$1,29⁰⁰/₁₀₀
Total Works and Buildings...	\$16,818.08	\$1,401.30	\$6,646⁰⁰/₁₀₀

APPENDIX Xb.
Works and Buildings, 1876.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Police Station at Arrakuda or Mungkuang ...	...	\$300.—	
Post Office Verandah	...	...	\$238.—
Works and Alterations	...	...	2,133.01
Building one Police Station and three Barracks in Province Wellesley	...	846.30	
Building and special Repairs to Quarters of Government Agent in Province Wellesley ...	...	306.75	
Cost of Telegraph	...	...	240.35
Grounds round public buildings ...	\$396.51		
Furniture and Grounds of the Hill ...	...	...	
Repairs	1,497.95		
Repairs of Public Buildings	...	...	4,998.40
Costs for married Constables and Non-Commissioned Officers at Buan Lepas Police Station...	168.—		
Police Station at Batu Feringgi in the North ...	...	...	
Swamp behind Hospital at Butterworth ...	450.—		
Supply and disinfecting arrangements at ...	...	434.—	
Jerjak Hospital	396.15		
Total Civil Works and Buildings ...	\$2,908.61	\$1,887.05	\$7,609.76
<i>Military.</i>			
Converting Old Mess House into Field Officer's Quarters	373.—		
Replacement of Drain from Soldiers' Cook and Wash Houses, Fort Cornwallis	223.—		
Works and Alterations	602.—		
Building two Blocks of Barracks and range of latrines, Infantry Lines... ..	1,267.50		
Building lower storey of Infantry Barracks, Fort Cornwallis (on an estimate of \$900)	492.06		
Cost of Cantonment Roads, Infantry Lines ...	199.20		
Repairs... ..	1,998.58		
Temporary Accommodation for Head Quarters of a Regiment	600.—		
Total Military Works and Buildings ...	\$5,755.34		
<i>Public Works and Survey Store Department.</i>			
Use of Tools and Plant	...	...	700.01
Use and Repair of Instruments	...	...	18.75
Use of Tools and Plant	...	...	613.36
Total P. Works and Survey Store Dept. ...	...	...	\$1,332.12
Total Works and Buildings ...	\$8,663.95	\$1,887.05	\$8,941.88

APPENDIX Xc. Works and Buildings, 1877.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Construction of Penang Gaol	\$9,685.62		
Asphalting Floors of two Latrines and Four Wards at Pauper Hospital... ..	698.20		
Repairs to the stone sea-wall opposite the Marine Police Quarters and to the Rubble Wall round the foundation of the Boat House	482.50		
Urgent Services at Government Bungalow, Penang Hill	1,000.—		
Re-attaping Police Stations and Barracks, Province Wellesley	...	\$950.—	
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	\$2,187.
Upkeep of Telegraph	...	...	250.
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	406.60		
Do. Furniture and Grounds of the Hill Bungalows	1,370.69		
Addition Ward for Pauper Hospital	810.—		
New Police Station at Arrakuda or Mungkuang... ..	...	35.76	
Providing Office for Protector of Immigrants	699.60		
Removal of Lock Hospital to Chowrasta	316.—		
Current Repairs of Public Buildings	...	...	5,485.—
Total Civil Works and Buildings...	\$15,469.21	\$985.76	\$7,922.—
<i>Military.</i>			
Building Commissariat store at Fort Cornwallis...	5,694.67		
Repairing Lower storey of Infantry Barracks, Fort Cornwallis	368.84		
Gymnasium at Infantry lines	285.—		
Rebuilding Walls of Fives Court at Infantry Lines	280.—		
Improvement to the Rifle Range	336.—		
Mortuary at the Infantry Hospital	250.—		
Keeping in order Ground round Military Hospital in Infantry Lines & Upkeep of Military Roads	400.—		
Minor Works and Alterations	433.71		
Temporary accommodation for Head Quarters of a Regiment	1,386.46		
Current Repairs	1,857.31		
Total Military Works and Buildings...	\$11,291.99		
<i>Public Works and Survey Store Department.</i>			
Purchase of Tools and Plant	...	...	848.—
Do. and Repairs of Instruments	...	...	495.—
Do. of a Theodolite	...	...	663.—
Repairs of Tools and Plant	...	...	...
Total	...	...	\$2,008.—
Total Works and Buildings	\$26,761.20	\$985.76	\$9,931.—

APPENDIX Xd.

Works and Buildings, 1878.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Building and additional Ward at Sungei Bakup Hospital	...	\$200.—	
Building a New Jetty 150 feet long by 7 feet wide at Penang	\$1,700.—	347.—	
Building a Public Works store at Butterworth	...	359.—	
Building New Police Station and Barracks at Pulau Tikus	3,349.—	...	
Alterations and improvements to Nebong Tebal..	...	...	
Providing Accomodation for Married Constables in Country Districts	1,069.—	...	
Providing additional cellular accommodation at the New Gaol (part of estimate)	8,307.20	...	
Erection of a Malay School at McAlister Road, including purchase of land	596.—	...	
Special Repairs to Government House Penang Hill.	792.49	...	
Re-attaping Police Stations and Barracks, Province Wellesley	...	819.—	
Providing Witnesses' Room and Verandah to Police Court at Butterworth	...	700.—	
Upkeep of Telegraph	...	...	231.78
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	339.79	...	
Do. Furniture and Grounds at the Hill Bungalow	1,491.54	...	
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	1,906.64
Providing additional Cells to the Police Stations at Butterworth	...	525.—	
Current Repairs of Public Buildings	...	...	5,444.92
Total Civil Works and Buildings.	\$17,645.02	\$2,950.—	\$7,583.34
<i>Military.</i>			
Upkeep of Military Roads and Grounds at Infantry Lines	378.66	...	
Minor Works and Alterations	420.18	...	
Current Repairs	1,947.84	...	
Total Military Works and Buildings...	\$2,746.68	...	
<i>Public Works and Survey Store Department.</i>			
Purchase of Tools and Plant... ..	...	...	345.86
Repairs of Tools and Plant	...	...	485.67
Total Public Works and Survey Dept...	...	...	\$831.53
Total Works and Buildings...	\$20,391.70	\$2,950.—	\$8,414.87

APPENDIX Xe.

Works and Buildings, 1879.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Findings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Building an Office for Protector of Chinese	\$540.—		
Erecting a New Lock-up at Bukit Tambun	...	\$2,170.—	
Purchase of Land for a New Police Station at the junction of Hutton Lane and Pangkor Road	200.—		
Erecting Quarters for 4 Constables and 1 non-Commissioned Officer at Sungai Penang Police Station	270.—		
Building Quarters for 20 married Constables at the New Police Station near the old Powder Magazine	5,330.—	945.—	
Re-attaching Police Stations and Barracks, Province Wellesley	697 51		
Building separate Quarters for the Marine Police Inspector over the present Quarters.	20,563.22		
Construction of Penang Prison (to complete)			
Special Repairs and Alterations to Government House, Penang Hill and Convalescent Bungalows	2,500.—		
Building two separate Wards for Patients affected with chronic diseases and Quarters for a Dresser, at Sungai Bakup, Province Wellesley	...	779.45	
Building a Ward for accommodating eight special cases at the General Hospital, Butterworth	...	400.—	
Erecting Quarters for Dresser and Servants at Bukit Miniak Hospital, P. Wellesley.	...	492.24	
Providing additional accommodation for Hospital Servants and Special Ward at Bertam Hospital, Province Wellesley	...	320.—	
Building surface drains at the General Hospital, Penang	299.—		
Erecting 4 Harbour Limit Marks on Pulau Tikus, Bagan Jermal, South Bank of Prye River and Jelutong (Expenditure on each not given)	...	...	459.—

Building a Wooden shed at the end of New Jetty, Penang				940.92	...	...	246.57
Upkeep of Telegraph ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	...	...	...	541.43	...	...	...
Do. Furniture and Grounds of the Hill Bungalows	...	...	...	1,417.54	...	...	...
Minor Works and Alterations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546.95
Current Repairs of Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,353.71
Providing additional Cellular accommodation at the New Gaol (part of estimate)	...	...	...	1,073.70	...	442.—	...
Do. Cells to the Police Station at Butterworth	...	...	...	...	...	581.70	...
Reconstruction of Police Married Quarters at Teluk Ayer Tawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of and special Repairs to the Quarantine Station	...	...	...	739.—	...	...	...
Total Civil Works and Buildings	...	...	...	\$34,538.72	\$6,130.39	\$9,606.23	...
Military.							
Upkeep of Military Roads and Grounds at the Infantry Lines	...	...	...	398.15	...	...	...
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	936.81	...	...	...
Current Repairs	...	...	...	1,425.82	...	...	...
Total Military Works and Buildings	...	...	...	\$2,760.78	...	...	...
Public Works and Survey Store Department.							
Purchase of Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	226.26
Repairs of do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	344.42
Total Public Works and Survey Store Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$570.68
Total Works and Buildings	...	...	...	\$37,299.50	6,130.39	\$10,176.91	...

APPENDIX Xf.
Works and Buildings, 1880.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Districts.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Constructing a Police Station with Subsidiary Buildings and Surrounding Wall at the Junction of Hutton Lane and Pangkor Road ...	\$2,985.—		
Building a Cook Room, Well, and Pound at Pulo Betong Police Station ...	368.—		
Building permanent Police Barracks at Dato Kramat Station ...	1,170.—		
Renewing Constables' Quarters and Pound at Permatang-Bindari Police Station ...	...	\$440.—	
Special Repairs to Cook-house and Pound, and building a Retaining Wall at Relau Police Station ...	2,990.92		
Substituting Corrugated Iron for the present Attap Roof of the Criminal Prison ...	3,585.—		
Constructing a new Post Office ...	1,400.—		\$300.85
Erecting Chain Fence enclosing the Compound of Anderton Lodge ...	...	...	
Special services to Government House and Convalescent Bungalow, Penang Hill ...	2,900.86		
Continuing Dwarf Wall and Chains at St. George's Church compound and alteration to drive ...	919.95		
Constructing Wards and Out-buildings including Drainage of Ground at the Pauper Hospital ...	4,998.39		
Building a Rough Stone Wall at the Beach, opposite Harbour Master's Office ...	500.—		
Quarters for Assistant Superintendent of Police, Central Station ...	3,500.—		
Re-constructing Jelutong Police Station ...	1,440.—		
Building Police Quarters at Balik Pulau ...	590.—		
Building Dressers' Quarters at Butterworth ...	...	600.—	
Upkeep of Telegraph ...	...	...	249.91
Do. Grounds round public buildings ...	998.13		
Do. Furniture and grounds of the Hill Bungalows ...	1,798.41		
Minor Works and Alterations ...	...	...	3,420.77

Current Repairs of Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,998.20
Building an office for Protector of Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	416.—	
Providing accommodation at the General Hospital for the Peri-beri prisoners from the Penang Prison	...	...	...	...	...	330.—	
Ventilation at the Penang Prison	...	...	...	...	...	249.90	
Raising the sleeping place in the Criminal Prison and Purchase of Cots	...	...	...	...	...	881.00	
Total Civil Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	\$31,621.56	\$1,040.—
<i>Military.</i>							
Building Quarters for the Military Senior Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	...	3,500.—	
Special services at Fort Cornwallis	...	...	...	...	...	1,449.05	
Re-attapting Attap buildings at the Infantry Lines	...	...	...	...	...	1,992.—	
Reconstructing the Roof of Royal Artillery Barracks	...	...	...	...	...	502.50	
Special services to the Military Hospital and Buildings attached	...	...	...	...	...	2,882.50	
Upkeep of Military Roads and Grounds at the Infantry Lines	...	...	...	...	...	382.94	
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	770.60	
Current Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	2,187.08	
Total Military Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	\$13,666.67	
<i>Public Works and Survey Store Department.</i>							
Repairs of Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	..	\$595.97
Total Public Works Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$595.97
Total Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	\$45,288.23	\$1,040.—
							\$14,565.70

APPENDIX Xg.

Works and Buildings, 1881.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Constructing Temporary Police Court with Lock-up and out offices at Nebong Tebal.	...	\$2,100.—	
Police Guard Room and Lock-up at Ayer Etam and Balik Pulau Pass	\$2,820.—		
Special Repairs to Prangin Police Station and erection of Stable and Coach House...	870.—		
Re-attaping Police Buildings in Penang and Province Wellesley ...	...	...	\$1,079.97
Additions and alterations to Central Police Station (Re-vote)	9,933.37		
do.	1,900.92		
Improving Drainage at	...		
Quarters for Assistant Superintendent of Police at Central Police Station (Re-vote)...	999.92		
Police Quarters at Balik Pulau (Re-vote)	1,000.—		
New Police Station and Quarters at Chowrasta near the Powder Magazine	4,199.59		
New Genl. and Lock Hospitals with all subsidiary buildings (on an estimate of \$75,000).	27,264.18		
Wards and Apothecary's Quarters, Pauper Hospital	2,734.62		
New Fence and Raising Ground at Butterworth Hospital and Medical Officer's Quarters	...	879.65	
Apothecary's Quarters, &c., at Pulau Jerajah, (Leper Hospital)	3,474.50		
Carpenters' Shop and Tool Store, Criminal Prison	548.38		
Alterations for Providing Examination Depot for Chinese Immigrants	790.—		
Temporary Schools at Balik Pulau and Bryan Lepas	300.—		
Do. School at Pulau Tikus (including purchase of land)	295.—		
New Post Office (Re-vote)	5,999.88		
Repairs to Supreme Court (Re-vote)	345.87		
Special services to Government House and Hill Bungalow	2,179.92		
Upkeep of Telegraph and purchase of Instruments and Wire	...		
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	740.35		2,745.29
Do. Furniture and Grounds of the Hill Bungalow	2,192.13		

APPENDIX Xh.

Works and Buildings, 1882.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley Diadings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
New Police Station at Powder Magazine, &c., (balance of estimate of \$22,000)	\$15,843.77		
New General and Lock Hospitals (on an estimate of \$75,000: 2nd vote) ...	52,800.79		
Renewing Police Station at Dato Kramat ...	350.—		
New Police Barracks and Pound at Penaga ...	...	\$1,740.—	
Special services at Aur Gading and Butterworth Police Stations...	...	2,700.—	
Renewing Barracks for seven Constables at Maklong and raising compound	...	1,096.—	
Construction of New Police Station and Inspector's Quarters at Bukit Tengah	...	1,636.—	
Do. Pounds at Teluk Ayer Tawar, Bukit Mertajam, Balik Pulau, and Sungei	...	910.—	
Bakap, including purchase of ground ...	...		
Completing accommodation and Accessories at Central Police Station	1,784.90		\$1,400.—
Schools at Toh Jaya, Bagan Tuan Kichil, Bagan Jermal, Tanjong Tokong & Bukit Mertajam.	...	...	
New Telegraph and Sympel Shed and Signal Rooms at Fort Cornwallis ...	590.—		
Renewing and reconstructing Signal Director's Quarters on Government Hill	1,150.—		
Special Repairs to Harbour Master's Jetty ...	1,096.—		
Completion of Sea-wall and Reclamation between the Jetty and the Fort...	2,319.51		
Telegraph Communication between Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	12,099.09
Special Repairs to Roofs of Female Ward and Administrative Buildings, Criminal Prison	1,630.—		
Certain Alterations to Wards in Criminal Prison	318.04		
Special services to Government Buildings at Butterworth	...	1,360.—	
Building a well with enclosed Fence at Butterworth ...	...	633.86	
Constructing Hospital, &c., at Balik Pulau (on an estimate of \$3,750)	1,740.—		
Improving Drainage at Bertam Hospital	...	1,120.—	
Renewing Atap Roofing over Butterworth, Bertam, Bukit Miniak & Sungei Bakap Hospitals.	...	950.—	
Pulling down old buildings at Pauper Hospital, erecting one Ward, Dispensary and Stores	...		
and completing system of drainage	3,424.07		

Upkeep of grounds round Public Buildings	...	...	...	963.83	...
Do. of Furniture and Grounds of the Hill Bungalows	...	...	...	1,498.14	4,198.20
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	...	10,405.76
Current Repairs to Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...
Wards and Apothecary's Quarters, Pauper Hospital	...	...	...	3,256.32	...
Repairs to Supreme Court	...	...	...	2,616.39	...
Construction of Light-house at Muka Head	...	...	...	24,420.23	1,140.—
Expenses of Borings required in connection with Penang Reclamation Scheme	...	...	...	455.08	207.84
Constructing Temporary Police Court with Lock-up and Out-offices at Nehong Tebal	...	...	...	...	...
Building Temporary Police Quarters and Lock-up at Bukit Mertajam	...	...	...	...	...
Erection of a Rest House for Pilots on Pulau Rimau	...	...	...	450.—	900.—
Re-building in a permanent manner Police Barracks at Batu Kawan with Out-houses	...	...	...	...	...
Erection of a Temporary Tide Gauge	...	...	...	...	267.—
Total Civil Works and Buildings	...	...	...	\$116,797.07	\$14,393.50
<i>Military.</i>					
Converting No. 3 Bungalow at Sepoy Lines into a Store for Commissariat and Ordinance Departments	...	...	...	2,458.98	...
Quarters for Commissariat Officer	...	...	...	1,997.56	...
Re-attapng Military Barracks and Buildings	...	...	...	590.—	...
Upkeep of Military Grounds and Roads at the Infantry Lines	...	...	...	553.14	...
Re-metalling portion of Military Roads	...	...	...	390.—	...
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	999.47	...
Current Repairs	...	...	...	2,245.35	...
Total Military Works and Buildings	...	...	...	\$9,234.50	...
<i>Public Works and Survey Store Department.</i>					
Purchase of Photographic Materials	...	...	...	...	268.43
Repairs of Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	699.96
Total Public Works and Survey Store Dept.	...	...	...	...	\$968.39
Total Works and Buildings	...	...	...	\$126,031.57	\$30,330.56

APPENDIX Xi.
Works and Buildings, 1883.

— — —	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil</i>			
Erection of Pounds at Lehar Ekan Mati, Batu Feringgi & Permatang Pau P. Stations.	...	...	\$750.—
Renewing Police Station at Dato Kramat ...	\$1,280.—		
Removing Police Station from Pengkalen Batu and reconstructing same at Padang Manorah ...	...	\$500.—	
Special services at Bukit Tambun, Police Court and Station ...	...	849.40	
New Police Station, Barracks, Pound, Well and Fence at Arrarendang, P. Wellesley, do. ... at Junction of Taseh and	...	2,749.60	
Machang Bubo Roads ...	...	2,900.—	
New Police Station, Barracks and Pound at Sungei Penang ...	2,800.—		
Extra accommodation for Marine Police ...	950.—		
Providing Drainage and Well at Balik Pulau Police Station ...	520.—		
Do. Latrines at Penaga, Lehar Ekan Mati, Teluk Ayer Tawar, Permatang Bindhari, Kubang Semang, Maklong and Machang Bubo Police Stations, P. W.	...	619.73	
New Police Court and Station at Bukit Mertajam ...	...	9,696.44	
Railings round compounds of Police Stations, Province Wellesley	...	996.26	
Special services at St. George's Church ...	899.12		
Constructing Hospital, &c., at Balik Pulau, (final vote)...	2,010.—		
Construction of Portico to Surgeon's Quarters in Province Wellesley	...		
Erection of a small-pox Hospital for Male and Female Patients ...	...		
Special services at Butterworth Hospital ...	...	309.80	
Erection of an Infectious diseases Ward at Bukit Miniak Hospital, P. Wellesley ...	...	...	2,100.—
New General and Lock Hospital (final vote) ...	10,809.63	919.99	
Iron Mast for Fort Cornwallis Signal Station and Reflector for Light-house Lamp.	250.—	720.—	
Erection of an Iron Pier at Ragan Tuan Kichil in Province Wellesley ...	...	3,099.96	
Quarters for Signalmen and Light-house Attendants, Fort Cornwallis ...	750.—		

Erection of Quarters for Boarding Officer	...	...	...	1,020.—		
Renewing and reconstructing Signal Director's Quarters on Govt. Hill, (final vote).	...	...	...	450.—		
Extension of Gaoler's Quarters at the Criminal Prison ...	...	...	...	2,800.—		
Quarters for European and Native Warders at the Criminal Prison	...	...	...	23,299.56		
Converting the Female Ward at the Criminal Prison in European Prisoner's Ward.	...	...	...	1,800.—		
Erection of Quarters for the Prison Apothecary, outside the Criminal Prison	...	...	...	2,899.—		
Do. Court House at Butterworth, Province Wellesley	...	...	...	...	4,499.87	
Extension of Office for Assistant Protector of Chinese ...	...	...	...	630.—	1,489.97	
Erection of Offices for P. W. D. and Postal Dept. at Butterworth, P. Wellesley	...	...	...	...	1,773.04	598.02
Reclamation Scheme, (1st vote)	...	...	...	71,618.53	...	5,103.58
Cutting Boundary Ditch between Trans-Krian and Perak	...	...	...	...	...	
Renewing Roofs of country Police Stations in Penang & P. W., where most required.	...	...	...	...	...	
Construction and Maintenance of Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	...	
Conversion of (howrasta Police Station into a School	...	...	...	1,695.—	...	
Construction of Light-house at Muka Head, (Re-vote)	...	...	...	12,255.12	...	
Repairs to Sea Wall	...	...	...	299.90	...	
Upkeep of Telegraph and purchase of Instruments and Wire	...	...	...	...	...	1,499.90
Do. Furniture and Grounds of the Hill Bungalow and Governor's Quarters...	...	...	...	997.06	...	
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	...	...	...	1,749.84	...	
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	3,452.59
Current Repairs to Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	10,984.11
Telegraph Communication between Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	...	...	...	2,392.12
Completion of New Police Station at Powder Magazine	...	...	...	...	...	
Erection of Permanent Native Ward, Quarantine Station, Pulau Jerjak	...	...	...	999.65	...	
Do. two Stables at each of the following P. Stations:—Bukit Tengah, Bukit	...	...	...	2,160.—	...	
Tambun, Nebong Tebal, Bukit Mertajam, Kubang Semang, Penaga & Butterworth.	...	...	...	...	1,119.36	
Re-attaping, &c., at a shot-drill Shed, Criminal Prison ...	...	...	...	931.82	...	
Telephonic Communication with the Senior Medical Officer's House	...	...	...	400.—	...	
Improvement to Prangin Canal	...	...	...	80.—	...	
Extension of Leper Hospital at Pulau Jerjak	...	...	...	14,177.85	...	
Improvements to Prye Ferries	...	...	...	...	15,023.07	
Total Civil Works and Buildings	...	...	...	\$160,592.08	\$47,266.49	\$26,880.32

APPENDIX Xi—Continued.
Works and Buildings, 1883—Continued.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Findings.	Unlocated.
<i>Military.</i>			
Special Repairs to Commanding Officer's Bungalow ...	870.—		
Erecting an infectious diseases Ward at the Military Hospital ...	720.—		
Verandah at Medical Officer's Quarters ...	300.—		
Upkeep of Military Grounds and Roads at the Infantry Lines ...	598.93		
Re-attapung Barrack Buildings ...	718.46		
Minor Works and Alterations ...	993.38		
Current Repairs ...	2,495.33		
Construction of a Dam and Improvements to Weir to provide a supply of Water to the Soldiers bath at Sepoy Lines ...	917.90		
Total Military Works and Buildings ...	\$7,614.—		
<i>Public Works and Survey Department.</i>			
Purchase of Photographic Materials ...	...	...	207.41
Repairs of Tools and Plant ...	...	...	690.50
Total Public Works and Survey Department ...	...	...	897.91
Total Works and Buildings ...	\$168,146.08	\$47,266.49	\$27,778.23

WORKS AND BUILDINGS, 1884.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Reclamation Scheme, (2nd vote) ...	\$133,717.85		
Special Repairs to the Office of Assistant Protector of Chinese ...	696.71		
Special services to Leper Hospital at Pulo Jerajak ...	1,900.—		
Do. at old Chowrasta Hospital ...	6,444.32		
Do. at Bertam Hospital ...	...	\$499.88	
Do. at Butterworth Hospital ...	...	2,249.94	
Special repairs to Cellular Works at the Criminal Prison ...	6,050.—		
Construction of condemned Cells at do. ...	4,547.03		
Do. New Branch School at Chowrasta ...	5,600.—		
Do. and Maintenance of Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	\$12,443.03
Reconstruction of Signal Lascars' Quarters, Government Hill ...	799.92		
Providing Iron Screw Pile Beacons ...	2,000.—		
Quarters for Lascars and Flagstaff at Muka Head ...	2,293.16		
Dwarf Wall and Chain Fence round the Police Court compound ...	1,000.01		
Special Repairs to Central Police Station ...	950.—		
Renewing Barracks and Out-buildings at Jelutong Police Station ...	1,650.—		
Do. do. at Buan Lepas do. ...	1,562.—		
Do. Out-houses at Bukit Tengah do. ...	...	3,299.82	
Do. do. at Sungei Bakap do. ...	...	3,797.22	
Do. do. at Machang Buboh Police Station ...	...	1,599.66	
Do. Out-buildings at Bukit Tambun do. ...	...	4,399.86	
Construction of Barracks and Out-buildings at Padang Manorah Station ...	...	2,099.95	
<i>Carried over</i>			
	\$169,211.—	\$17,946.33	\$12,443.03

APPENDIX Xj—Continued.
Works and Buildings, 1884—Continued.

		Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
	<i>Civil—Continued.</i>			
	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	\$169,211.—	\$17,946.33	\$12,443.03
Constructing Constables' Quarters and Out-buildings at Bukit Mertajam P. Station.	...	...	...	...
Special services at Penaga Police Station	...	...	4,450.—	...
Telephonic Communication to Powder Magazine, Police Stations	...	709.28	4,250.—	...
Re-attapng Police Stations and Barracks, Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	...	899.17
Raising Compound and Building Wall at Relau Police Station ..	...	450.—	...	...
Construction of Fence round P. W. D. Stores at Butterworth	...	...	...	...
Do. Timber Pier at Permatang Bindhari	...	...	600.—	...
Constructing Landing place near Tibing Tinggi Bridge	...	...	1,800.—	...
Special services to Magistrate's Quarters	...	...	1,119.09	...
Construction of P. W. D. Buildings at Butterworth and Bertam	...	...	1,250.—	...
Marking out Boundary line between Kedah and Province Wellesley	...	...	3,899.49	...
Erection of Lights at Fort Cornwallis and Pulau Rimau (re-vote)	...	...	4,203.75	...
New Court House at Balik Pulau (on an estimate of \$10,600) ...	...	16,003.44	...	...
Two Warders' Quarters and Recreation Room at the Criminal Prison	...	3,791.25	...	...
Special services at the Pauper Hospital	...	6,598.99	...	...
Do. at Police Barracks, Fort Cornwallis	...	7,299.34	...	...
Construction of New Police Station at Nebong Tebal (on an estimate of \$20,500) ...	...	2,049.19	7,500.—	...
Improvement to Prangin Ditch (re-vote)	...	13,493.36	...	...
Nebong Tebal Water Supply	...	...	459.97	...
Improvement to Prye Ferries (final vote)	...	...	29,955.01	...
New Government Offices	...	239.07	...	...
Upkeep of Telegraph and purchase of Instruments and Wire	...	...	...	1,829.48
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	...	1,000.—	...	...
Do. Furniture and Grounds of the Hill Bungalows and Government Quarters.	...	1,985.63	...	...

Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,205.41
Current Repairs to Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,792.84
Erection of a second Native Ward and other Works at the Quarantine Station Pulau Jerajak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upkeep of the Boundary Ditch between Trans-Krian and Perak	...	...	...	...	3,216.99	244.99	...
Erecting twenty-two Stables for Mounted Police in Province Wellesley	...	...	...	...	...	2,293.90	...
Repairs to the Esplanade Sea-Wall	...	...	...	...	...	886.84	...
Ferry Boat for the Ferry across the Krian River at Teluk Epi in Province Wellesley.	...	...	...	...	...	734.17	...
New Police Station at Ayer Etam	...	...	...	...	3,524.98	...	...
Total Civil Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	\$230,459.36	\$80,706.70	\$31,169.93
<i>Military.</i>							
Special Repairs to Military Barracks and Buildings, Infantry Lines	...	...	...	...	4,949.77	...	...
Do. services to Military Hospital Buildings	...	...	...	...	648.39	...	...
Enlarging Commissariat Officer's Quarters	...	...	...	...	1,897.91	...	...
Upkeep of Military Grounds...	...	...	...	...	600.—	...	...
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	...	832.12	...	...
Current Repairs	...	...	...	...	2,350.76	...	...
Total Military Work and Buildings	...	...	...	...	\$11,278.95	...	...
<i>Public Works and Survey Store Department.</i>							
Purchase of Photographic Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	253.14
Do. Books and Papers	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.50
Do. Tools and Plant...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,316.18
Total Public Works and Survey Store Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$3,638.82
Total Works and Buildings	...	...	...	...	\$241,738.31	\$80,706.70	\$34,808.75

Mix

APPENDIX Xk.

Works and Buildings, 1885.

	Penang.	P. Welleley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Special services at Central Police Station ...	\$749.94		
Do. Fort Cornwallis ...	1,748.35		
Do. Tanjong Tokong Station ...	2,299.46		
Do. Teluk Bahang do. ...	929.81		
Reconstruction of Glugor Police Station and Barracks ...	3,299.99		
Renewing Out-offices, Dato Kramat Station ...	473.25		
Reconstruction of Brick-kiln Married Barracks (on an estimate of \$10,150 : 1st vote).	4,999.59		
Special services at Relau Police Station ...	849.86		
Do. to five Country Police Stations ...	1,329.90		
Renewing Cables for Police Telephones ...	...	...	\$6,655.25
Improvements to Latrine accommodation at eleven Stations ...	658.06	\$5,990.—	
Renewing Butterworth Central Barracks (on an estimate of \$13,530 : 1st vote)	...	2,079.86	
Do. Out-offices at Butterworth Quarters ...	...	6,396.70	
New Police Station and Barracks, Permatang Pau	...	1,586.78	
Police Barracks at Kubang Semang ...	...	2,420.77	
Do. Station at Batu Kawan ...	...	12,999.03	
Do. do. at Nebong Tebal (final vote) ...	...	1,019.33	
Drainage Improvements, Butterworth ...	...		
Renewing Ceilings at St. George's Church ...	374.44		
Special services at Pulau Rimau and Muka Head	1,969.85		
Provision of two Screw Pile Beacons ...	...		
New Jury Room at Supreme Court ...	299.75		
Re-construction of Rest-house and Coolie Sheds at Bukit Miniak	...	...	1,405.10
Quarters for Chief Clerk, Post Office ...	2,499.78	1,000.—	

Post Office at Nebong Tebal ...	...	...	...	\$1,493.60	
Court House at Balik Pulau (final vote)	...	...	...	\$9,299.98	\$1,699.74
Special services at Magistrates' Courts	...	...	...	...	...
Provision of Stabling at Bukit Tambun and Nebong Tebal	...	...	...	...	2,000.—
Special services at Government Hill Bungalows	...	...	...	7,446.82	
Additions and alterations, Civil and Criminal Prisons	...	...	...	6,160.—	
Special repairs Bukit Miniak Hospital	...	...	...	...	500.—
Do. services at Balik Pulau Hospital	...	...	...	4,399.99	
Do. do. Pauper and Small-pox Hospitals	...	...	...	1,459.39	
Do. do. Leper Hospitals	...	...	...	6,955.58	
Do. do. General and Lock Hospitals	...	...	...	6,028.63	
Construction of English Branch School at Balik Pulau	...	...	...	1,300.—	
Do. and Maintenance of Vernacular Schools	...	...	...	...	14,999.65
Enlarging Chowrasta English Branch School	...	...	...	5,448.36	
New Topmast and Yards, Hill Flagstaff	...	...	...	2,598.15	
New Government Offices, (2nd vote)	...	...	...	9,492.95	
Improvements at Juru	...	...	...	...	1,246.45
Iron Jetty at Penang (on an estimate of \$28,600)	...	...	...	1,045.64	
Improvements to Prangin Ditch (final vote)	...	...	...	10,622.59	
Reclamation Scheme (3rd vote)	...	...	...	132,011.46	
Furniture at Magistrates' Country Courts	...	...	...	...	
Upkeep of Telephones	...	...	...	...	499.89
Do. Grounds round Public Quarters	...	...	...	996.90	2,497.73
Do. Hill Bungalows and Governor's Quarters	...	...	...	1,950.02	
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	...	
Current Repairs	...	...	...	...	4,319.64
Clearing Basin at Bukit Banchor	...	...	...	...	11,632.79
Construction of a Government Powder Magazine at Pulo Jerajak	...	...	...	1,879.47	
Total Civil Works and Buildings				\$231,577.96	\$39,232.46
					\$43,709.79

APPENDIX X—Continued.
Works and Buildings, 1885—Continued.

	Penang.	P. Welleley and Dindiga.	Unlocated.
<i>Brought forward</i> ... Total Civil Works and Buildings ...	\$231,577.96	\$39,232.46	\$43,709.79
<i>Military.</i>			
Additions and Improvements to Officers' Quarters ...	\$2,649.99		
Special services at Infantry Barracks ...	2,989.25		
Upkeep of Military Grounds and Roads ...	592.50		
Minor Works and Alterations ...	999.85		
Current Repairs ...	2,471.64		
Total Military Works and Buildings ...	\$9,703.23		
<i>Public Works and Survey Store Department.</i>			
Purchase of Photographic Materials ...	...	...	\$288.91
Do. Books and Papers ...	...	...	84.44
Do. and Repairs of Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,998.53
Total Public Works and Survey Store Dept. ...	...	...	\$3,371.88
Total Works and Buildings ...	\$241,281.19	\$39,232.46	\$47,081.67

APPENDIX XL.

Works and Buildings, 1886.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil (Departmental charge of Public Works and Store Department.)</i>			
Purchase of Photographic Materials ...	...	...	\$295.08
Do. Books and Papers ...	...	...	40.38
Do. and Repairs of Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,994.95
	...	...	\$3,330.41
<i>Special services at General and Lock Hospitals</i>			
Do. do. at Butterworth Hospitals ...	\$2,897.95	\$2,038.99	
Do. do. at Fort Cornwallis ...	1,747.67		
Do. do. at Ayer Etam Police Station ...	899.91		
Do. do. at Lehar Ekan Mati Police Station ...	...	799.85	
Do. repairs to Police Boat-house and slip at Butterworth ...	...	549.93	
Do. services to Magistrates' Courts in Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	1,399.75
Do. do. at Post Office ...	999.05		
Do. repairs to Government Hill Bungalow ...	3,849.17		
Services at Criminal Prison ...	850.—		
	\$11,243.75	\$3,388.77	\$1,399.75

APPENDIX XI—Continued.
Works and Buildings, 1886—Continued.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil (Departmental charge of Public Works and Store Department)—Continued.</i>			
Construction and Maintenance of Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	\$5,999.22
Current Repairs to Public Buildings ...	...	...	12,435.33
Upkeep of Telephones ...	...	...	2,504.41
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings ...	\$1,599.71	...	199.93
Do. Furniture of Magistrate's Country Courts ...	1,995.98	...	4,752.98
Do. Hill Bungalows and Governor's Quarters ...	...	...	\$25,891.87
Minor Works and Alterations ...	\$3,595.69	...	
Quarters for Resident Surgeon, General Hospital	7,596.05		
Do. two Engine Drivers at Central Police Station	750.—		
Reconstruction of Barracks and Special services at Batu Feringgi and Teluk Bahang Police Stations ...	4,749.80	2,289.52	
Do. Reconstruction of Barracks at Permatang Bandahari Police Station	...	2,999.96	
Do. two Police Stations in Province Wellesley	...	...	450.—
Construction of Wells and Bathing-places at five Country Police Stations	...	943.03	
Do. Temporary Police Stations and Barracks in Trans-Krian	...	798.61	
Quarters for Chinese Interpreter at Butterworth Police Station	...	3,600.—	
Reconstruction of Quarters for Assistant Superintendent of Police at Butterworth.	...	7,067.40	
Renewing Butterworth Police Barracks (final vote)	5,140.72		
Do. Brick-kiln Road do.	980.—		
Improvements to Prangin Ditch (re-vote)	...	...	

Alterations to line of Muka Head Telephone ...	...	...	...	\$1,269.73	
Construction of Powder Magazine at Pulau Jersiah ...	...	...	...	3,120.56	\$3,500.—
Reconstruction of Ferry Causeway at Bukit Tambun ...	...	...	...	...	850.00
New Out-offices at Quarters of Assistant Superintendent of Works, Butterworth...	...	...	...	749.97	
Construction of Water Tanks at Convalescent Bungalow ...	...	...	...	999.63	
Stable accommodation at foot of Government Hill ...	...	...	...	2,397.51	
Fencing round 'Warders' Quarters at Criminal Prison and improving the adjacent Government Land ...	...	...	...	75,579.46	
Reclamation Scheme (4th vote) ...	...	...	...	16.—	
New Landing Jetty (including re-vote) ...	...	...	...	...	600.—
Demarcating Kedah Frontier in accordance with Treaty ...	...	...	...	...	24,306.27
Nebong Tebal Water Supply ...	...	...	...	...	9,999.58
Prevention of River Muda Floods (including re-vote) ...	...	...	...	15,941.47	
New Government Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...
Provision of two Screw Pile Beacons (re-vote) ...	...	...	...	...	\$1,980.45
Fencing round Compounds of Sungai Bakap and Bukit Miniak Hospitals, Province Wellesley ...	...	...	...	...	731.63
				\$119,290.90	\$58,286.—
					\$2,430.45
<i>Military.</i>					
Special services at Sepoy Lines ...	...	...	...	1,000.—	
Upkeep of Military Grounds and Roads ...	...	...	...	599.93	
Current Repairs ...	...	...	...	2,494.34	
Minor Works and Alterations ...	...	...	...	1,000.—	
				\$5,094.27	
				\$139,224.61	\$61,674.77
Total Works and Buildings ...	...				\$33,052.48

APPENDIX Xm.
Works and Buildings, 1887.

		Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>				
Purchase of Photographic Materials ...	...	...	...	\$302.21
Do. Books and Papers ...	...	...	...	54.57
Do. and Repairs of Tools and Plant	...	...	...	2,936.24
		...	...	\$3,293.12
Special services to Govt. Hill Bungalows	...	\$2,999.93		
Do. at General Hospital ...	...	1,200.—		
Do. at Pauper Hospital ...	...	699.90		
Do. at Balik Pulau Hospital	...	2,649.84		
Do. at Leper Hospital, Pulau Jerajah	...	3,499.78		
Do. to Supreme Court ...	...	1,500.—		
		\$12,549.45		
Enlarging Constables' Quarters at Marine Station and constructing European Sergeant's Quarters ...	...	599.59		
Stable accommodation at Ayer Etam and Relau Police Stations...	...	600.—	...	2,999.84
Maintenance of Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	699.84	
Improvements to Butterworth Esplanade	...	...	...	
Alterations to Roof of St. George's Church	...	400.—	...	
Upkeep of Telegraph and Telephones and New Telegraph Line ...	...	...	...	6,015.49
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings ...	...	1,599.73	...	199.92
Do. Furniture of Magistrates' Country Courts	...	...	...	
Do. Hill Bungalows and Governor's Quarters	...	2,117.52	...	12,495.60
Current Repairs to Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	5,000.72
Minor Works and Alterations	...	...	...	
		\$5,316.84	\$699.84	\$26,711.37

Reclamation Scheme (final vote)	...	...	...	...	39,089.83	...
New Landing Jetty	do.	...	...	...	25,558.02	...
New Government Offices (4th vote)	...	...	...	...	48,370.90	...
Goods Landing accommodation at Church Street (1st vote)	...	...	...	...	288.16	...
Resident Councillor's House (on an estimate of \$20,400): 1st vote)	...	...	...	...	10,000.—	...
Houses for District Magistrates at Balik Pulau and Bukit Mertajam	...	...	...	...	1,299.89	...
Renewing Roof of European Constables' Barracks, Fort Cornwallis	...	...	...	...	2,196.47	...
Enlarging Barracks at Prangin and Hutton Lane Stations	...	...	...	...	1,515.82	...
Telephonic communication with eight Penang Police Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarters for Chinese Interpreters at seven Stations	...	...	...	...	2,300.—	...
Re-construction of Carnarvon Street Barracks	...	...	...	...	1,599.80	...
Do. Barracks at Pulau Betong Police Station	...	...	...	...	1,598.86	...
Do. do. at Teluk Kumbar do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of a Police Station and Barracks at Permatang Damar Laut	...	...	...	...	1,999.95	...
Do. do. at Penang Road	...	...	...	...	...	...
Re-construction of Kubang Semang Police Station	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Permatang Bindhari Police Station	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of Police Stations and Barracks at Dusun Lada and Pulokra	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Guard Room at Jalan Bahru	...	...	...	...	2,499.83	...
Quarters for Nurses at General Hospital	...	...	...	...	6,399.88	...
Two hundred separate stone-breaking Cells at Criminal Prison	...	...	...	...	5,799.88	...
Two additional Warders' Quarters and Special services at Criminal Prison	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction of Ferry Houses at Bagan Srai and Kwala Prye	...	...	...	...	1,299.64	...
Constructing a Sea-wall along the foreshore of the Crown Land at Butterworth	...	...	...	...	6,999.62	...
Re-construction of Quarters for Assistant Superintendent of Works, Province Wellesley	...	...	...	...	3,600.—	...
Coolie Sheds for Road Coolies, Province Wellesley	...	...	...	...	1,199.45	...
Re-construction of Apothecary's Quarters at Butterworth	...	...	...	...	1,799.09	...
Prevention of Floods in Muda District	...	...	...	...	5,350.—	...
Guard Room for Sikh Police at the General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quarantine Station for Cattle at Pulau Jerajah	...	...	...	...	1,498.77	...
Cells for Violent Lunatics	...	...	...	...	2,798.27	...
Refuge for Women	...	...	...	...	1,572.13	...
Erection of a bathing place at Butterworth	...	...	...	...	1,199.89	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,499.60	...
Carried forward	...	...	...	...	\$157,596.35	...
					\$38,391.15	\$14,399.70

\$9,999.99

4,399.71

APPENDIX Xm—Continued.
Works and Buildings, 1887—Continued.

		Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	\$157,586.35	\$38,391.15	\$14,399.70
<i>Civil—Continued.</i>				
Re-building Bukit Mertajam Orphanage	... ..	...	600.—	
Two additional Wards at Pauper Hospital and extending and enclosing Hospital Compound	... ..	\$10,941.32	671.—	
Nebong Tebal Water Supply	... ..	...	446.27	
Renewing Butterworth Police Barracks (re-vote)	... ..	...	11.—	
Quarters for Resident Surgeon, General Hospital	... ..	999.15		
Improvements to Jetty Stalls	... ..			
		\$169,537.82	\$40,108.42	\$14,399.70
<i>Military.</i>				
Upkeep of Military Grounds and Roads	... ..	599.86		
Minor Works and Alterations	... ..	992.31		
Current Repairs	... ..	2,499.97		
		\$4,092.14		

APPENDIX Xa.

Works and Buildings, 1888.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Purchase of Photographic Materials ...	...	...	\$277.88
Do. Books and Papers ...	...	...	125.05
Do. and Repairs of Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,779.60
	...	...	\$3,182.53
Special services at Bukit Tengah, Batu Kawan and Maklom Police Stations	...	\$1,349.80	2,956.11
Maintenance of Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	4,631.45
Do. Telephones ...	...	...	1,585.23
Do. Telegraphs ...	...	...	199.64
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	\$1,599.39	...	13,495.55
Do. Furniture of Magistrates' Courts	3,472.45	...	4,996.21
Do. Hill Bungalows and Governor's Quarters	...	...	
Current Repairs to Public Buildings ...	...	...	
Minor Works and Alterations ...	...	...	
	\$5,071.84	\$1,349.80	\$27,864.19

APPENDIX Xn—Continued.

Works and Buildings, 1888—Continued.

—		Penang.	P. Wellesley and Findings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil—Continued.</i>				
Reclamation Scheme (final vote)	...	\$62,560.07		
New Landing Jetty do.	...	12,862.60		
New Government Offices	...	59,752.59		
Goods Landing accommodation at Church Street (2nd vote)	...	3,074.55		
Resident Councillor's House (on an approximate estimate of \$50,000 2nd vote)	...	25,582.22		
Improvements to Prangin Ditch	...	6,912.74		
Re-construction of Stables and addition of Store-room to Connalescent Bungalow	...	999.88		
Construction of District Office and Clerks and Forest Rangers Quarters at Bukit Mertajam	...	...	\$9,999.85	
New Well for Butterworth	...	...	393.69	
Quarters for Engine Driver at Central Police Station	...	748.97		
Renewing Flooring of European Barracks at Fort Cornwallis	...	1,199.86		
Re-construction of Carnarvon Street Police Station	...	2,599.88		
Do. Police Station and Special services at Tanjong Tokong	...	2,248.32		
Additional Barrack accommodation at Relau, Bryan Lepas, Balik Pulau and Jelutong	...	5,749.22		
Police Stations	...	799.93		
Re-construction of Cook-house and Pound at Balik Pulau Police Station	...	...	749.97	
Improvements to Marine Police Quarters at Butterworth	...	1,500.—		849.61
Re-construction of Pulau Betong Police Station	...	...	...	...
Drainage at six Country Police Stations	...	...	3,999.95	
Construction of an additional Police Station in Province Wellesley	...	600.—	...	748.14
Boat-house and Boatmen's Quarters for Chinese Protectorate	...	...	...	...
Stabling at Magistrates Courts	...	...	...	...

<i>Witnesses' Room, Magistrate's Room and Quarters for a European Sergeant at Belau Police Court</i>			
...	...	2,598.75	...
Extension of Supreme Court and Offices (1st vote)	...	100.—	2,300.00
Construction of two Vernacular Schools	...	...	...
Do. Girls' Schools at Kedah Road	...	4,000.—	...
Re-attaping Roofs of three Wards and construction of Dressers' Quarters at Pauper Hospital	...	1,150.—	...
Construction of a Hospital for Infectious diseases	...	4,911.60	...
Two additional Wards at Quarantine Station	...	4,919.62	...
Improved Drainage at Butterworth Hospital and renewal of Servants Quarters at Sungai Bakap Hospital	...	...	900.—
Improvements to Leper Hospital Grounds	...	498.60	9,499.27
Prevention of Muda Floods	...	...	...
Replacing decayed Telegraph Posts with Iron where necessary	...	2,030.19	...
Accommodation at Country Police Stations for Officers Travelling on duty	...	...	2,248.32
Furniture for District Officers' Quarters at Balik Pulau and Bukit Mertajam	...	...	571.00
Erecting Temporary Police Stations on the Kedah Frontier	...	...	217.11
Extra accommodation at Quarantine Station	...	56.41	...
Extension of Indian Immigrant Depot Building at Penang	...	2,176.57	...
Telephonic Communications with eight Penang Police Stations	...	120.56	...
		\$209,753.13	\$25,759.84
			\$6,717.07
<i>Military.</i>			
Maintenance of Military Grounds and Roads	...	599.91	...
Minor Works and Alterations	...	997.56	...
Current Repairs	...	2,426.71	...
New Quarters for Commanding Officer	...	7,500.—	...
Alterations to Officers' Mess and construction of two additional Quarters	...	4,500.—	...
		\$16,024.18	...
		\$230,849.15	\$27,109.64
			\$37,763.79
Total Works and Buildings			

APPENDIX No.

Works and Buildings, 1884

Private
Public

Civil

Purchase of Photographic and Fernotype Materials

Do. Books and Papers	...	...	...	...	...
Do. and Repairs of Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...

200000
10000
1000000

Special Repairs to Magistrates' Courts

Do. Services at English Branch School	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. General Hospital	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. District Hospital, Balik Pulau	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Pitt Street Police Station	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. to three Country Police Stations	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Repairs to Butterworth Police Station	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. Penaga Police Station, Province Wellesley	...	...	...	...	...
Do. services (Well for Police Station, Water Supply to Launches and Wharfture for Rest House at Teluk Sera, Dindings)	...	...	...	...	...

200000
10000
1000000

2000

200000
10000

200000

2000000

Maintenance of Vernacular Schools

Do. Telephones	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Grounds round Public Buildings	...	...	...	...	...

2000000
1000000
2000000

2000000

Do. Hill Bungalows and Governor's Quarters	...	1,970.24	732.24	
Do. Nepong Jelal Water Supply ...	...	...	1,200.—	
Upkeep of Boundary Ditch between Trans-Krian and Perak	...	\$1,453.22	\$1,932.24	\$9,959.50
Minor Works (Dindings) ...	...	...	\$302.63	
Upkeep of Government Grounds (Dindings) ...	...	...	438.36	4,998.44
Minor Works and Alterations ...	...	...	...	15,976.15
Current Repairs to Public Buildings, Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	378.49	
Do. (Dindings) ...	...	...		
	...	...	\$1,119.48	\$20,974.59
New Government Offices (5th vote) ...	...	\$50,331.28		
Resident Councillor's House (on an estimate of \$48,000 : 2nd vote)	...	35,072.51		
Reclamation Scheme (Re-vote) ...	...	7,230.33		
Re-construction of South Wing, Government Hill Bungalow	...	4,097.25		
Water Supply to Government House ...	...	657.52		
Replacing decayed Telegraph Posts with Iron ...	...	...	...	1,992.28
Extension of Telephones and Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	3,014.32
Buoy Sheds at Butterworth and Pulo Remo ...	...	...	1,263.66	
New Boat Shed at Muka Head Light House ...	...	...		
Pontoon for Landing Jetty ...	...	500.—		
Girls' Schools at Kedah Road (on an approximate estimate \$7,188 : final vote)	...	2,001.40		
Construction of nine Vernacular Schools	...	3,184.41		
Enclosing part of left Verandah, Post Office for Money Order Business, &c.	...	398.96		
Re-building Chief Clerks' Out-houses, Post Office	...	639.99		
Extension of Court House, Balik Pulau	...	1,118.23		
Clerks' Quarters, Balik Pulau	...	1,020.—		
Reconstruction of District Officers Quarters and Out-houses at Butterworth	...	...	7,497.42	
	...	\$106,251.88	\$8,761.08	\$17,405.86
<i>Carried forward</i>				

APPENDIX Xo—Continued.

Works and Buildings, 1889—Continued.

		Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
	<i>Civil—Continued.</i>			
	<i>Brought forward ...</i>	\$106,251.88	\$8,761.08	\$17,405.86
Improvements to Grounds attached to District Officer's Quarters, Bukit Mertajam.				
Renewing and Repairing Gates, St. George's Church ...		...	498.78	498.33
Improvements to Sanitary accommodation, Government Buildings ...		1,014.58		
Conversion of Recreation Room, General Hospital, into Female Ward, with Latrine and Bath Rooms ...		747.43		
New Latrine at Pauper Hospital ...		1,359.31		
European Cooking Store for General Hospital ...		345.27		
Improvements to Drainage, Butterworth Hospital ...		...	499.15	
Raising low ground at Butterworth at back of Hospital ...		...	498.46	
New Latrine for Females at Butterworth Hospital ...		...	299.10	
New Servants Quarters, Bukit Miniak Hospital ...		...	650.—	
New Stables at Bukit Miniak and Sungai Bakap Hospitals ...		...	299.02	
Quarters for six Hospital attendants at Pulau Jerajah ...		996.62		
Improvements to Leper Hospital Grounds and Drainage ...		999.92		
New Administrative Block, Central Police Station ...		5,912.62		
Reconstruction of Buan Lepas and Teluk Kumbar Police Stations ...		3,849.75		
Additional Barrack accommodation for twenty Married men at Brick-kiln Road ...		5,745.15		
New Flagging of Granite to Central Police Station ...		1,147.64		
Cook-houses, &c., for European Police, Fort Cornwallis ...		644.38		
Re-building Inspector's Quarters at Butterworth Police Station ...		...	1,999.76	
Construction of Retaining Wall at Aor Gading Police Station ...		...	899.88	
Do. New Frontier Station on Kulim Road ...		...	3,998.16	

New Cook-houses for Constables at Penaga Police Station, Province Wellesley	...	...	600.—	
New Cook-house & Out-houses for European Quarters, Permatang Pauh P. Station.	...	...	749.13	
Chinese Interpreters' Quarters at Bukit Tambun Police Station	...	...	748.85	
Drainage at five Country Police Stations, Province Wellesley	...	...	1,199.60	
Construction of Water Tanks at Pulau Kra Police Station	...	548.95	4,972.44	
Prevention of Muda Floods	...	...	...	
Improvements to Prangin Ditch	...	206.50	1,000.—	
Water Supply to Teluk Epil	...	...	...	
New Landing Jetty	...	521.95	1,033.15	
Rest House at the Dindings	...	...	13,766.34	
For Works required at the Dindings on removal from Pangkor (on account)	...	...	225.—	
Half cost of upkeep of Boundary (Dindings)	...	...	...	\$17,405.86
		\$130,790.73	\$42,697.45	
<i>Military.</i>				
Special Repairs to Roads, Sepoy Lines	...	495.66	...	
Maintenance of Military Grounds and Roads	...	599.45	...	
Minor Works and Alterations	...	995.40	...	
Current Repairs	...	3,995.65	...	
Construction of Bowling Alley	...	746.60	...	
Do. Lavatory	...	749.40	...	
		\$7,582.16	...	...
		...	...	...
Total Works and Buildings	...	\$151,866.60	\$48,670.97	\$57,699.03

APPENDIX Xp.

Works and Buildings, 1890.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil.</i>			
Purchase of Photographic and Zincographic Materials ...	...	...	\$253.18
Do. Books and Papers ...	...	...	152.21
Do. and Repairs of Tools and Plant ...	...	...	2,998.95
Special services at Balik Pulau Hospital ...	...	...	\$3,404.34
Do. do. Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerajah ...	\$1,998.54		
Do. repairs at Quarantine Station, Pulau Jerajah ...	3,990.65		
Do. services to Balik Pulau and Relau Police Stations ...	1,549.59		
Do. do. Bukit Tambun, Kubang Semang and Nebong Tebal Police Stations ...	800.21		
Special services at Penang Police Station ...	...	\$1,052.39	
Do. repairs to Bukit Tambun Court House ...	...	2,900.—	
	...	302.93	
	\$8,338.99	\$4,255.32	
Maintenance of Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	\$2,999.57
Do. "Telephones ..	...	...	2,982.22

[illegible]

APPENDIX Xp—Continued.
Works and Buildings, 1890—Continued.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil—Continued.</i>			
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	\$69,316.39	...	...
Covered Shed at Criminal Prison ...	349.79		
New Convalescent Bungalow...	1,583.40		
Relaying Floors of Kitchens, General Hospital	446.79		
Additional accommodation for Nurses, General Hospital	3,000.—		
Renewing Floors and Roof of three Wards in Pauper Hospital	8,398.88		
Raising and Draining Butterworth Hospital Compound	...	499.64	
Additional Ward at Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerajah	8,398.23		
Barracks for twenty additional Constables at Brick-kiln Road	7,244.70		
Do. additional Constables at Dato Kramat and Pulo Tikus Police Stations.	4,064.36		
New Cook-house at Arrarendang Police Station	...	500.—	
Construction and furnishing of Rest-house, Teluk Bahang	999.41		
Rain-water Tanks at District Officer's Quarters, Bukit Mertajam	...	387.54	
Stabling for Forest Ranger, Bukit Mertajam ...	...	398.74	
Addition to Butterworth Court	...	449.99	
Do. of Office-room to Nebong Tebal Court	...	349.77	
Quarters for Public Works Department Officer at Balik Pulau ...	2,499.69		
Reconstruction of do. Store-shed at Butterworth	...	849.18	
Raising Crown Land at Butterworth ...	...	450.—	
Goods Landing place at Sungei Rambai	...	3,349.80	
Improvements to Butterworth Water Supply ..	...	3,031.01	
Improved Sanitary accommodation in Public Buildings	...	...	
Construction of Sea-wall in front of Beach Property ...	9,998.32	...	1,363.95

APPENDIX X_q.

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[illegible]

APPENDIX Xq—Continued.

Works and Buildings, 1891—Continued.

	Penang.	P. Wellesley and Dindings.	Unlocated.
<i>Civil—Continued.</i>			
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	\$37,263.69	\$45,121.09	\$1,732.04
Replacing decayed Wooden Telegraph Poles with Iron ...	...	...	\$1,999.64
Construction of New Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	2,000.00
Re-attaping Vernacular Schools ...	...	...	1,999.66
Raising Crown Land at Butterworth ...	...	\$449.93	
Prevention of Muda Floods ...	...	4,929.65	
Improvements to Grounds and construction of Guard Room at Resident Councillor's House ...	\$1,184.72		
Construction of Post Office and extension of Court at Butterworth ...	...	2,499.56	
	\$38,448.41	\$53,000.23	\$7,731.34
Renewal and partial Renewal of Rest-House at Pangkor Bahru ...	...	299.59	
Completion of Buildings at Lumut, including Removal from Pangkor	...	3,999.98	
Clearing of Boundaries, (Dindings) ...	...	240.—	
Raising, Levelling, and Improving Grounds ...	...	999.85	
Construction of Boat Houses at Lumut and Bruas	...	500.—	
Drainage and Conservancy ...	...	499.77	
	...	\$6,539.19	...
Total Works and Buildings ...	\$51,846.81	\$61,389.65	\$39,139.22

APPENDIX XI. Singapore Reclamations.

Years.					
1879 to 1891	Teluk Ayer Reclamation	...	...	...	\$622,512.46
1891	Beach Road (Raffles' Institute) Reclamation (final vote)	...	...	...	28,408.94
				Total	\$650,921.40

APPENDIX XII. Singapore Water Works.

Years.					
		<i>Sums Expended.</i>			
1874 ...	Spent according to Blue Book, 1874 page 122	...	...	...	£15,552 = \$ 69,240.14
1875 ...	Do. do. 1875 " 120	...	...	...	42,442 = 203,673.83
1876 ...	Do. do. 1876 " 118	...	...	...	28,188 = 132,650.12
1877 ...	Do. do. 1877 " H2	...	...	...	12,964 = 61,007.73
1878 ...	Do. do. 1878 " H4	...	...	...	5,320 = 25,036.58
1879 ...	Completion of Singapore Water Works (Blue Book 1879, page C30)	According to 1878 Blue Book page H4	...	...	£104,466 = \$491,608.—
			...	...	80,184.—
			Total	...	\$571,792.—

APPENDIX XIII.

PENANG.

* In addition the costly sea wall of the Esplanade was paid for out of *general revenue*.

* The cost of the Esplanade sea wall was thrown on the *Municipal rate-payers*.

APPENDIX XIV.

[illegible]

APPENDIX XIV^a.
Municipality of Singapore.

Years.	Contributions or Grants received from Government.			Interest paid to Gov.	Balance at Credit of Municipality.
1883...	Amount voted by Government for Repairs to Mosque Street and New Market Road	\$1,400.—			
1886...	Amount paid by Government for Improvement to Clyde Terrace, Market Road	1,036.19	\$2,436.19	\$5,446.57	\$47,309.72
1887...	Amount paid by Government on account of Coleman Bridge	...	54,872.34	...	38,509.10
1888...	Do. do. do. for Armenian Street Bridge	5,000.—	25,000.—	15,354.38	17,084.98
	Do. do. do. Bencoolen do.	6,110.—			
	Do. do. do. Waterloo do.	2,000.—			
1888...	Do. do. do. Pulau Saigon Bridge	15,000.—	13,110.—	17,100.—	15,228.30
	Do. do. do. Balance, Armenian Street Bridge	375.—			
1889...	Government for Pulau Saigon Bridge	10,000.—	15,375.—	11,450.—	74,000.23
	Do. Kim Seng Road Bridge	18,000.—			
	Do. Keppel do.	2,000.—			
1891 ..	Government Contribution	...	31,000.—	13,911.11	233,768.98
		...	25,000.—	...	411,698.34
	Total	...	\$166,793.34	\$63,262.06	\$837,659.65

APPENDIX XIVb.

Years.	SINGAPORE.	Years.	PENANG.	
1883...	Extension of New Harbour Road ...	1884...	Construction of Ginting Pass ...	\$29,978.38
1884...	Do. do. do. ...	1885...	Do. do. do. ...	32,010.25
1885...	Do. do. do. ...	1886...	Do. do. do. ...	10,488.75
1886...	Do. do. do. ...	1887...	Do. do. do. ...	8,998.92
	Total ...		Total ...	\$81,476.30
				\$83,186.41

APPENDIX XV.

Gardens' Grants.

Years.	SINGAPORE.	Years.	PENANG.
1875 to 1891	Grants to Botanic and Zoological Gardens	1882 to 1886 1885	Grants to Botanic Gardens ...
			Grant for Garden for Colonial Products
		1887 to 1891	Maintenance & Laying out Waterfall Garden
	Total ...		Total ...
	\$151,473.87		\$9,545.78
			1,995.20
			29,481.11
	\$151,473.87		\$41,022.09

APPENDIX XVI.

Grants to Public Institutions.

Years.	SINGAPORE.	Years.	PENANG.
1875 to 1891	Grants to Library & Museum.	1875 to 1891	Grants to Library
"	Do Sailors' Home ..		
	Total ...		Total ...
	\$128,691.88		\$18,000.—
	15,100.—		
	\$143,791.88		\$18,000.—

APPENDIX XVII.

Political Pensions.

Years.	SINGAPORE.		Years.	PENANG.	
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
1875 ...	5,560	—	1875 ...	9,784	03
1876 ...	5,120	—	1876 ...	10,915	19
1877 ...	5,540	—	1877 ...	10,075	56
1878 ...	3,605	—	1878 ...	10,631	—
1879 ...	5,080	32	1879 ...	7,556	67
1880 ...	3,720	—	1880 ...	12,544	05
1881 ...	3,660	—	1881 ...	9,999	96
1882 ...	3,660	—	1882 ...	9,999	96
1883 ...	3,660	—	1883 ...	9,999	96
1884 ...	3,660	—	1884 ...	9,999	96
1885 ...	3,660	—	1885 ...	9,999	96
1886 ...	3,440	—	1886 ...	10,503	96
1887 ...	2,995	80	1887 ...	9,999	96
1888 ...	2,880	—	1888 ...	9,999	96
1889 ...	2,880	—	1889 ...	9,999	96
1890 ...	4,402	05	1890 ...	9,999	96
1891 ...	2,840	—	1891 ...	9,999	96
Total ...	\$66,363	17	Total ...	\$172,010	06

Light-houses.

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PENANG.

1881 ...	Preparation of site for Lighthouse at Muka Head	...	...	...	\$1,254.—
1882 & 1883	Construction of Lighthouse at Muka Head	...	...	...	36,675.35
1885 ...	Special services at Pulau Riman and Muka Head	...	...	...	1,969.85
1883 ...	Iron Mast for Fort Cornwallis Signal Station and Reflector for Lighthouse Lamp	...	...	...	250.—
1883 ...	Quarters for Signalmen and Lighthouse attendants, Fort Cornwallis	...	...	...	750.—
1889 ...	New Boat Shed at Muka Head Lighthouse	...	...	...	500.—
1890 ...	Sea-wall at Pulau Riman Lighthouse	...	...	...	399.98
1890 ...	Water Supply to Muka Head Lighthouse	...	...	...	1,091.88
"Works and Buildings" Account					\$42,891.06
1875—1891	Lighthouses, otherwise than in "Works and Buildings"	...	...	...	38,654.79
Total					\$81,545.85

APPENDIX XIX.

Total Grants, Gratuities, Charitable Allowances.

Years.	SINGAPORE.		Years.	DINDINGS, PROVINCE WELLESLEY AND PENANG.	
1875 to 1891	Grants to Library and Museum ...	\$128,691.88	1875 to 1891	Grants to Library ...	\$18,000.—
1875 to 1891	Do. Sailors' Home ...	15,100.—	1885 ...	Do. for Garden for Colonial	1,995.20
1875 to 1891	Do. Botanical and Zoological			Product ...	9,545.78
1883 ...	Gardens ...	151,473.87	1883 to 1886	Grants for Botanical Gardens ...	3,343.50
1891 ...	Grant for Tree Planting S. S. ...	3,194.94	1880 ...	Grant towards the erection of the	3,343.50
1885 to 1889	Municipal Grants ...	32,000.—		Town Hall ...	2,500.—
1889 ...	Grants in Bridges (Appendix XIV)	148,357.34	1880 ...	Grant towards the erection of	
	Honorarium to the Hon'ble Major		1878 ...	Chinese Town Hall ...	
	H. E. McCallum, R.E., C.M.G., for			Grant to the Orphanage in the	
	his Special services in the Sin-	6,000.—		Convent ...	
	gapore Defence Works ...			Total of Grants ...	\$38,727.98
	Total of Grants ...	\$484,818.03		Total of Gratuities ...	1,734.14
1875 to 1891	Total of Gratuities ...	39,034.09	1875 to 1891	Total of Charitable Allowances ...	44,276.88
1875 to 1891	Total of Charitable Allowances ...	100,535.79			
	Grand Total ...	\$624,387.91		Grand Total ...	\$84,739.—

APPENDIX XX.

Heterogeneous Mass.

—				Unlocated.		Singapore, Penang, Province Wellesley, Dindings and Malacca.	
				\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1875	...	...	...	116,285	94	39,768	74
1876	...	...	...	128,728	94	52,299	69
1877	...	...	...	72,556	31	91,971	65
1878	...	...	...	103,510	55	86,276	35
1879	...	...	...	134,540	57	74,065	43
1880	...	...	...	105,611	64	82,926	27
1881	...	...	...	102,926	79	97,588	11
1882	...	...	...	110,796	24	71,480	12
1883	...	...	...	289,616	51	83,250	74
1884	...	...	...	122,518	—	107,265	32
1885	...	...	...	300,613	69	110,594	47
1886	...	...	...	181,162	32	114,682	49
1887	...	...	...	170,970	23	155,374	07
1888	...	...	...	159,519	53	121,076	12
1889	...	...	...	169,177	46	132,341	33
1890	...	...	...	197,920	20	134,645	22
1891	...	...	...	160,960	31	162,118	60
Total ...				\$2,627,397	23	1,717,524	72

APPENDIX XXI.
Singapore River for the period in question.

Years.						
1888 & 1889	New River Wall and Quay at Kampong Saigon	...	...	...	...	\$67,104.69
1885 & 1886	New Kampong Malacca Bridge	...	...	...	...	41,721.81
1885 & 1886	Construction of Coleman Bridge	...	...	...	...	79,872.—
*1887 & 1888	Armenian Street Bridge	...	...	...	...	5,375.—
*1887	Bencoolen do.	...	...	...	...	6,110.—
*1887	Waterloo do.	...	...	...	...	2,000.—
1888 & 1889	Pulan Saigon Bridge	...	...	...	...	25,000.—
1889	Kim Seng Road Bridge	...	...	...	...	18,000.—
1889	Keppel do.	...	...	...	...	3,000.—
1888 to 1887	New River Wall and Quay at North and South Kampong Malacca	...	...	...	...	60,373.30
*1875	Reconstructing sea-wall between Dalhousie Pier and Cavenagh Bridge	...	...	...	...	1,750.—
1877	Removing mud and silt from Singapore River	...	...	...	...	3,134.84
1888	New Iron Punt for Dredger...	...	...	...	...	2,981.92
1888	Rebuilding Boat-shed and Pier in Singapore River	...	...	...	...	7,496.46
1882 to 1891	Improvement and maintenance of Singapore River (see Appendix III)	...	...	...	...	463,301.34
				Total	...	\$787,221.36

*These four small items inadvertently got into the table sent to His Lordship, but their sum total being \$15,235 falls to be deducted, leaving \$771,986.36 as the total for Singapore River.

APPENDIX XXII.

Administration A.

SINGAPORE.			PENANG.		
Years.			Years.		
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
1875 ...	162,845	06	1875 ...	52,082	96
1876 ...	155,622	71	1876 ...	49,148	38
1877 ...	166,001	11	1877 ...	47,294	91
1878 ...	167,673	31	1878 ...	51,829	62
1879 ...	169,204	91	1879 ...	56,718	02
1880 ...	188,746	16	1880 ...	61,597	70
1881 ...	200,216	49	1881 ...	63,216	66
1882 ...	203,761	65	1882 ...	69,888	82
1883 ...	209,622	10	1883 ...	84,476	17
1884 ...	247,054	86	1884 ...	91,303	90
1885 ...	257,328	17	1885 ...	99,310	98
1886 ...	278,177	89	1886 ...	132,626	63
1887 ...	318,753	75	1887 ...	151,599	82
1888 ...	297,667	88	1888 ...	126,831	50
1889 ...	296,380	75	1889 ...	153,464	55
1890 ...	323,141	03	1890 ...	161,471	54
1891 ...	344,298	97	1891 ...	169,582	45
Total ...	\$3,986,496	80	Total ...	\$1,622,444	61

APPENDIX XXIII.

Interest Credited to Singapore, but largely belonging to Penang.

Years.					
				\$	cts.
1875	...	...	...	26,198	07
1876	...	...	...	19,261	17
1877	...	...	...	27,774	27
1878	...	...	...	6,014	91
1879	...	...	...	38,983	42
1880	...	...	...	46,810	80
1881	...	...	...	36,444	01
1882	...	...	...	51,320	92
1883	...	...	...	69,459	02
1884	...	...	...	49,111	01
1885	...	...	...	46,467	74
1886	...	...	...	54,081	61
1887	...	...	...	60,113	29
1888	...	...	...	72,013	71
1889	...	...	...	96,210	97
1890	...	...	...	117,569	17
1891	...	...	...	123,209	12
Total ...				\$941,053	21

APPENDIX XXIIIa.

Profit on Copper and Silver Coin.

Credited to Singapore, but largely belonging to Penang.

Years.					
				\$	cts.
1875	...	...	...	43,204	64
1876	...	...	...	99,324	26
1877	...	...	...	30,107	50
1878	...	...	...	16,244	34
1879	...	...	...	28,013	91
1880	...	...	...	7,591	20
1881	...	...	...	6,679	95
1882	...	...	...	6,109	48
1883	...	...	...	8,755	51
1884	...	...	...	67,075	03
1885	...	...	...	56,024	91
1886	...	...	...	57,621	87
1887	...	...	...	61,968	23
1888	...	...	...	53,348	83
1889	...	...	...	42,015	77
1890	...	...	...	56,957	59
1891	...	...	...	75,888	40
Total ...				\$716,931	42

APPENDIX XXIV.

Straits Light Dues.

SINGAPORE.			PENANG.		
Years.			Years.		
	\$	cts.		\$	cts.
1875 ...	23,091	49	1875 ...	4,704	09
1876 ...	27,558	91	1876 ...	5,415	33
1877 ...	27,235	41	1877 ...	5,394	22
1878 ...	27,489	31	1878 ...	6,031	99
1879 ...	29,362	22	1879 ...	5,639	—
1880 ...	32,650	73	1880 ...	5,592	69
1881 ...	39,012	01	1881 ...	5,750	64
1882 ...	44,115	41	1882 ...	5,826	94
1883 ...	34,987	40	1883 ...	4,498	07
1884 ...	37,377	25	1884 ...	5,770	38
1885 ...	37,645	48	1885 ...	5,722	35
1886 ...	37,935	57	1886 ...	8,149	43
1887 ...	56,280	75	1887 ...	14,469	95
1888 ...	62,132	25	1888 ...	17,443	84
1889 ...	63,151	53	1889 ...	18,368	49
1890 ...	59,420	48	1890 ...	17,165	58
1891 ...	66,978	94	1891 ...	17,170	03
Total ...	\$706,425	14	Total ...	\$153,113	02

APPENDIX XXIV^a.**Straits Light Dues, collected in India.***Credited to Singapore, but partly belonging to Penang.*

Years.					
				\$	cts.
1875	...	...	...	1,855	95
1876	...	...	...	6,897	93
1877	...	...	...	4,568	71
1878	...	...	...	2,435	41
1879	...	...	...	5,137	74
1880	...	...	...	9,849	24
1881	...	...	...	5,324	18
1882	...	...	...	8,407	10
1883	...	...	...	5,982	42
1884	...	...	...	4,891	99
1885	...	...	...	5,857	35
1886	...	...	...	5,402	78
1887	...	...	...	8,202	25
1888	...	...	...	8,349	12
1889	...	...	...	9,318	24
1890	...	...	...	11,336	09
1891	...	...	...	8,109	27
Total ...				\$111,925	77

APPENDIX XXV.

Revenue from Land belonging to the Colony, but credited as under :

Years.	SINGAPORE.		Years.	PENANG.	
	Sales.	Premium.		Sales.	Premium.
1875 ...	\$ 1,834.—	\$ 3,650.85	1875 ...	\$ 1,219.27	\$ 544.73
1876 ...	23,587.—	1,447.20	1876 ...	29,046.70	3,347.90
1877 ...	22,132.91	5,540.32	1877 ...	2,316.33	3,073.35
1878 ...	31,260.44	2,471.17	1878 ...	1,836.—	716.54
1879 ...	...	14,862.89	1879 ...	...	2,998.38
1880 ...	...	6,293.65	1880 ...	...	12,659.11
1881 ...	...	33,649.66	1881 ...	...	6,654.67
1882 ...	...	53,026.19	1882 ...	...	9,066.24
1883 ...	...	13,447.74	1883 ...	...	4,519.88
1884 ...	...	22,607.50	1884 ...	...	8,675.85
1885 ...	111,196.47	30,013.49	1885 ...	...	970.13
1886 ...	178,594.87	42,153.98	1886 ...	...	4,479.28
1887 ...	55,618.66	131,194.37	1887 ...	...	10,297.29
1888 ...	...	26,388.53	1888 ...	...	13,917.—
1889 ...	...	40,058.10	1889 ...	...	4,104.67
1890 ...	...	25,924.31	1890 ...	...	6,686.68
1891 ...	67,594.43	14,337.01	1891 ...	...	1,827.50
Total ...	\$492,818.78	\$372,071.96	Total ...	\$34,468.80	\$94,539.25
	Sales ...	492,818.78		Sales ...	34,468.80
		\$864,890.74			\$129,008.05

APPENDIX XXVI.

Stamps—Postage, Revenue and Judicial.

Years.	SINGAPORE.			Years.	PENANG.		
	Postage.	Revenue.	Judicial.		Postage.	Revenue.	Judicial.
1875	\$ 77,529.55	\$ 70,701.27	\$ 22,717.13	1875	\$ 16,737.52	\$ 38,354.78	\$ 21,861.10
1876	68,908.78	74,547.87	20,125.18	1876	17,197.63	38,985.80	23,000.65
1877	48,511.55	84,109.08	27,231.60	1877	13,808.16	38,716.50	25,420.70
1878	39,009.98	91,937.43	30,684.78	1878	12,661.69	40,740.41	34,260.55
1879	37,966.42	82,177.46	30,971.85	1879	11,939.40	39,330.75	23,050.68
1880	37,336.29	86,942.97	28,051.90	1880	10,453.32	47,443.70	21,626.87
1881	39,050.55	95,329.50	35,337.88	1881	11,438.07	47,899.18	23,953.51
1882	39,666.81	99,411.71	29,739.88	1882	12,249.12	40,825.93	28,971.70
1883	45,579.57	115,434.84	32,302.60	1883	14,670.82	49,119.31	26,321.10
1884	49,151.72	126,674.41	38,240.80	1884	16,388.90	54,572.68	27,259.40
1885	49,327.53	141,853.54	56,288.56	1885	18,469.62	64,081.14	26,993.—
1886	51,258.24	153,371.30	39,379.60	1886	20,903.96	69,099.39	40,289.70
1887	55,938.93	140,323.48	38,394.47	1887	21,981.96	79,527.27	32,581.05
1888	62,565.95	144,400.88	33,672.23	1888	21,624.61	82,198.51	29,261.85
1889	68,814.74	152,185.01	36,164.95	1889	26,727.31	83,065.56	29,806.30
1890	80,567.55	130,124.43	40,726.22	1890	29,542.20	90,510.81	30,043.25
1891	66,131.21	113,003.92	31,634.45	1891	25,944.47	63,701.26	27,890.05
Total ...	\$917,315.37	\$1,902,759.10	\$591,714.08	Total ...	\$303,008.81	\$968,172.98	\$476,591.46

APPENDIX XXVII.

Years.	—	LICENSES.		Ratio of Singa- pore's Contribu- tion as compared to that of Penang's.
		Singapore.	Penang.	
1875	} Being the two last years of the Farmers' Con- tract.	\$532,287	\$246,717	2.13
1876		525,408	249,018	
		\$1,057,695	\$495,735	
1877	} Do. ...	553,407	397,209	
1878		515,338	452,623	1.30
1879		583,068	418,112	
		\$1,651,813	\$1,267,944	
1880	} Do. ...	829,536	657,396	1.25
1881		823,550	657,525	
1882		823,500	657,901	
		\$2,476,586	\$1,972,822	
1883	} Do. ...	1,222,510	738,178	1.65
1884		1,222,583	738,170	
1885		1,222,320	738,000	
		\$3,667,413	\$2,214,438	
1886	} Do. ...	1,373,040	876,000	1.56
1887		1,373,040	876,000	
1888		1,373,040	876,000	
		\$4,119,220	\$2,628,000	
1889	} Do. ...	1,654,020	1,171,400	1.46
1890		1,570,830	1,105,172	
1891		1,399,145	873,680	
		\$4,623,995	\$3,150,252	
	Grand Total ...	\$17,596,722	\$11,729,201	Average 1.5

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Excerpts from the Report on the Census of the Straits Settlements, taken on the 5th April, 1891, by E. M. Merewether, Esq., Superintendent of the Census.

PAGE 13, PARA. 62—

	1881.			1891.		
	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Total.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Total.
Town	11,533	908	12,441	17,732	1,719	19,451
Country	7,621	406	8,027	5,416	329	5,745
Total	19,154	1,314	20,468	23,148	2,048	25,196

PAGE 19, PARA 100—

District.	1881.			1891.		
	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Total.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Total.
Penang Island ...	Not given	...	15,395	19,240	517	19,757
P. Wellesley ...	Do.	...	20,116	23,790	114	23,904
Dindings	Do.	...	...	650	149	799
Total	...	...	35,511	43,680	780	44,460

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

Population Penang 123,886
Do. Province Wellesley. 108,117
Do. Dindings 3,615

Northern Settlements, Total ... 235,618 *represented in the Legisla-
tive Council by one official and two unofficial members—Total 3.*

Population Singapore 184,554 *represented in the Legisla-
tive Council by six official and five unofficial members—Total 11.*

APPENDIX XXVIII—*Continued.*

PAGE 18, PARA. 99.—Taking the area of Penang Island at 108 square miles, that of Province Wellesley at 274 square miles, and that of the Dindings at 220 square miles, the total area of the Settlement is 602 square miles, and the density of the population is 388.2 per square mile, exclusive of the Floating Population.

Taking the different parts of the Settlement separately, the density of the Population in each is as follows :—

District.	Density of Population.
Penang Island	1,129.6 per square mile.
Province Wellesley	394.5 „ „ „
Dindings	16.4 „ „ „

PAGE 2, PARA. 8.—Taking the area of the Colony at 1,464 square miles, the density of the Population, exclusive of the Floating Population is 343.5 per square mile.

The following table shews the density of the Population at each Settlement :—

Settlement.	Area in square miles.	Number per square mile.
Singapore	227	782.7
Penang, Province Wellesley and Dindings ...	635	388.2
Malacca	602	144.2
Total ..	1,464	343.5

APPENDIX XXIX.

Cost of Maintenance of "Colonial Steamer," exclusive of Interest on her first cost and exclusive of the ordinary allowance for depreciation that rules with shipowners.

Years.	SALARIES.		Repairs, Rations, Clothing, &c.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	
	Fixed Establish- ment.	Provi- sional and Tempo- rary.				
1886	...	\$6,420.—	\$6,300.—	\$15,424.16	\$600.—	\$28,744.16
1887	...	6,932.41	6,915.20	16,881.99	200.—	30,929.60
1888	...	6,199.—	6,396.—	16,885.63	...	29,480.63
1889	...	7,599.31	4,774.42	14,184.46	408.06	26,966.25
1890	...	7,562.39	5,338.40	17,539.77	250.—	30,690.56
1891	...	7,196.65	6,369.71	13,508.91	531.45	27,606.72
						\$174,417.92
Average per annum ...						\$29,069.65

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